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SHULTZ TO URGE MISSILES IN BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS

LD121339 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] London December 12 TASS -- United States Secretary of State George Shultz has started his European tour by talks with his British counterpart Geoffrey Howe. According to the local press reports, the sides discussed during the meeting, shrouded in secrecy, issues related to the further deployment of American cruise and Pershing Two missiles.

The meeting with Howe was the first stage of consultations to be held by the American secretary of state with leaders of Western European NATO countries. Shultz's participation in the NATO Council's forthcoming session in Brussels will become a major part of his trip.

According to REUTERS, Shultz will insist in Brussels that the leaders of Belgium and the Netherlands agree to the stationing of cruise missiles in their countries. The news agency's dispatch makes clear that the Reagan administration intends to use the first-strike weapons as a lever of pressure on the Soviet Union. The agency points out that in Shultz' view, the positioning of new American nuclear missiles in those countries would strengthen U.S. positions at talks with the Soviet Union.

NATO ARMS BUILDUP, ROGERS PLAN REVIEWED

Chervov Interviewed

AU101527 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Dec 84 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov: "They Are Inciting Feverish Armament; What Is Hidden Behind the 'Rogers Plan'? -- date, place not given; first two paragraphs are Bratislava PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] At its session in Brussels on 9 November 1984, the NATO military planning committee approved the so-called Rogers Plan, which envisages the development of new types of non-nuclear weapons for NATO armies designated for "deep strikes" against the Warsaw Pact countries. Western propaganda includes the "Rogers Plan" among NATO's new "defensive" concepts.

At the request of NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov, Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, the well-known expert on military-political affairs, comments on the contents and the aims of the "Rogers Plan."

[Morozov] Tell us, please, something about the gist of the "Rogers Plan." Does its adoption signify any change in NATO's military strategy? If it does, what direction will these changes take?

[Chervov] The United States has been coming up with all kinds of military projects in recent years. It has been working on multifarious scenarios of a nuclear war; building an extensive antimissile defense system; trying to get into outer space in order to wage "star wars;" and developing the latest types of non-nuclear weapons to ensure NATO the possibility of a strike against the adversary's second echelon.

In spite of all the peace-loving rhetoric used as a smokescreen, all these projects serve one goal only -- preparation for war, in which they count on being victorious. By pursuing feverish armament and escalating military preparations, the United States and NATO seek one-sided advantages at the cost of the security interests of the USSR and other socialist countries. That is also the primary aim of the so-called Rogers Plan.

From the military standpoint, the "Rogers Plan" is not exactly new. It reiterates what has long been firmly established in the field order of the U.S. Army E 100-5 and which was formulated in 1982 in the American Air- and Battle-2000 [English term used] concept.

Western propaganda hypocritically speaks about the allegedly defensive nature of this concept and offers it to the public in very attractive wrappings -- as "non-nuclear containment," increase in "conventional defense," "raising of the nuclear threshold," "response to a Warsaw Pact attack," and so forth. It is hard to tell what there is more of in these calculations -- stupidity or lack of scruples. References to "defense" long ago became a mask serving to obscure U.S. preparations and the implementation of aggression. Under the banner of "defense," the United States is today "active" all over the globe (Grenada, Nicaragua, Lebanon, and so forth). It is also trying to include the new NATO concept, called "defense in the enemy's rear" by means of conventional weapons, among its "defensive" concepts.

[Morozov] What is the true nature of NATO's "deep echelon strike" concept?

[Chervov] First, the aim is to develop new weapons for NATO on the basis of the latest technology ("weapons of the future," "thinking weapons"). These are smart [samonavigacne] missiles and other highly accurate reconnaissance-offensive devices with a great destructive force designed to hit targets deep in the Warsaw Pact countries: command centers, airfields, communication centers. These targets also include the USSR's nuclear devices that might be used to fight NATO's first-strike potential.

Second, the concept ("Rogers Plan") presupposes a "deterrent character of actions" (deep strikes) under certain circumstances. This means a change of NATO strategy in the direction of a further growth of its aggressiveness, because the existing concept, according to which NATO can be the first to use nuclear weapons, remains valid and is complemented by the concept of "deterrent non-nuclear in-depth strikes" against the USSR's nuclear devices. The doctrine of the conduct of combat actions in the entire depth of the operative structure of Warsaw Pact troops is being openly proclaimed, a doctrine that clearly banks on aggression, on unexpectedness, on deep disarming strikes, and on conquering foreign territories.

From the military viewpoint, this "defensive concept" cannot be explained in any other way. It was obviously no coincidence that at the Stockholm conference, the NATO countries so stubbornly championed the concept of "shedding light" on military activities. After all, in planning deep strikes and possible offensive operations, it is very important to "illuminate" the enemy.

What will be the consequences of the NATO concept, if implemented? First of all, an increase in the military counterbalance of the sides [as published]. The United States will drag its allies into another round of the arms race. That does not reinforce trust in relations among states and does not improve the level of European security. The USSR will not sit with its arms folded, but will take all measures to prevent the military equilibrium in this area from being violated.

The allies of the United States will have to reach deep into their pockets. The United States demands that the West Europeans raise their military budgets no longer by 3 percent, but by at least 4.5 percent annually. It also demands that they increase the number and the combat systems of their armed forces and that they carry out extensive work in preparing the necessary infrastructure. All this will be reflected in the military budget. Once Rogers argued that the "price of two cheap lunches a year for every citizen of NATO countries" will suffice to finance the implementation of the concept. As is becoming evident, this will not do. Far-reaching military designs are hidden behind Rogers' "cheap lunches."

[Morozov] What do the modern "conventional" weapons represent from the viewpoint of their throw weight [faktor zasahu]?

[Chervov] Under the conditions of the contemporary development of science and technology, no one must be misled by the world "conventional." The strength of "conventional" devices has increased to such a degree that their use gives military operations an exceedingly destructive character. In densely populated Europe, they can cause irreparable damage, even if nuclear weapons are not used.

For example, according to information found in the Western press, the amount of energy released during the explosion of a vacuum bomb is almost five times greater than that accompanying the explosion of a conventional [trhavy] bomb. With the help of vacuum bombs, a single Phantom aircraft can during a single flight hit animate and inanimate objects on a territory of more than 30 hectares. And the same Phantom aircraft, equipped with cassette [kazetovy] bombs, can in a single flight hit living beings on an area of 100 hectares (1 square kilometer).

The latest types of "conventional" weapons, especially weapons combining in a single system the potential of searching out targets and automated homing and hitting devices, should constitute the material base of the E9E concept [not further clarified]. The escalation of the development of these weapons is very dangerous. The view is being expressed in the West that the possession of these weapons might tempt the lovers of military adventures to launch first strikes, which, in turn, would lead to a nuclear war. This circumstance must not be underestimated in any way.

[Morozov] As systems of "conventional" weapons will have roughly the same destructive force as small-yield nuclear weapons, the impression might be created that the struggle against nuclear weapons loses its paramount importance.

[Chervov] In the present stage, and in the near future, nuclear weapons are the weapons most terrifying for mankind, weapons that represent the main threat to life on earth. That is why the struggle against nuclear weapons is of exceptional importance, and is steadily growing. Why? Too many nuclear weapons have been amassed. Virtually the whole world is sitting on mountains of these weapons. Through the fault of the United States, the number of nuclear weapons is constantly increasing and the stockpiles of them are becoming ever bigger.

The ban on producing and using nuclear weapons -- that is a task of historic importance. To realize a ban -- that, too, is a task of historic importance. Today, it is as though the world were divided into two camps: One side understands the need to deal with this task in the interest of preserving mankind, while the other either does not understand this or, acting like a gambler, believes that the nuclear threat can pass above its heads without doing any harm.

Of course, all nuclear weapons cannot be eliminated at once; the endeavor must be gradual. It must be exerted in several directions for us to be finally able to take steps toward liquidating nuclear weapons. Politicians must find ways leading to the solution of this task. The Soviet Union and the Soviet Government are doing all they can to arrive at the most radical solution possible to this extraordinarily acute problem. In his recent interview for the American NBC television network, the Soviet representative Konstantin Chernenko said: "We all live on one planet or, as people say, we share a single house. Everything must be done so that there are as few explosives as possible in this, our house....As for as our side is concerned, we are ready, and very energetically so, to proceed precisely in that direction."

IZVESTIYA Highlights Dangers

PM121415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Vorontsov article "Aggressive 'Defense'; the 'Rogers Plan' in NATO's Strategy"]

[Text] The first week of December was marked by a buildup of NATO efforts to expand the so-called conventional arms race. Agreement on this account was reached in Washington during the talks between U.S. President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Kohl. This, in turn, predetermined, as it were, the adoption of corresponding decisions at the winter meetings of NATO's leading bodies. The next round of the non-nuclear arms race is closely tied up with the practical implementation of the "Rogers Plan."

These actions of the West entail an increased danger of war. The communique of the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee, held in Berlin a few days ago, notes that in addition to the increasing threat of a nuclear catastrophe, concern is also being caused by steps aimed at attaining NATO military superiority through the development and adoption of new conventional weapons systems, which in their destructive force come close to mass destruction weapons.

The conventional arms race places a heavy burden on states' national budgets. In 1983, military spending in the world exceeded $800 billion. It is expected to rise further in 1984. At least four-fifths of it is swallowed up by conventional armed forces and armaments. Imperialist states, and above all the NATO countries headed by the United States, account for the greater part of this spending.

Another aspect is the growing danger for the population of the countries and regions concerned of hostilities waged with conventional means created in the course of the scientific and technical revolution and applied more and more frequently in practice. Their accuracy, yield, range, and effectiveness have sharply increased lately, and this makes "conventional" war, so to speak, exceptionally savage and entails colossal destruction, distress, and suffering for millions of people. According to available figures, around 10.7 million people perished between 1960 and 1982 in wars in which only conventional weapons were used.

However, gambling on force remains the keystone of the policy pursued by the United States and NATO. Its implementation calls for mightly armies equipped with the most modern types of hardware and weapons.

In one of his interviews, President R. Reagan emphasized the "tremendous importance" of the extensive modernization of the NATO forces' conventional arms. Stating that it is already proceeding at a very swift pace in the United States, the President went on: "America cannot cope with this task single-handedly and it is very important that its NATO partners do all in their power to enhance the combat capability of their own armed forces."

In August 1982, the Pentagon adopted the new "Air-Land Battle" concept specifically for waging hostilities with conventional means of destruction. It was conveived primarily with the European theater of hostilities in mind and envisages the sudden commencement of fighting by ground, naval, and air forces using all the latest arms. A most important feature of this concept is that it envisages a strike to a great depth with the aim of inflicting maximum damage on an enemy force. Gaining an advantage over the enemy in this way is the precondition for launching a decisive offensive and capturing the enemy's territories. Preparation for this kind of hostilities is already under way in the course of various maneuvers. Their number and scale are constantly increasing and the areas where they are held are getting closer to the Soviet Union and the borders of the socialist community countries.

The shaping of the concept that incorporates an attack deep into the Warsaw Pact countries' territory began in NATO in the late seventies. In fall 1982, General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, called for an overall modernization of NATO's conventional armed forces, an increase in their combat readiness, and the introduction of the latest technology. The "Rogers Plan," much discussed in the West of late, has been expounded by the general on several occasions in official speeches, interviews, and articles.

These contained detailed arguments and propaganda for the introduction of supermodern long-range weapons systems with a high degree of accuracy and mobility. Their utilization "will increase the depth of the battlefield" and the ability to deliver strikes at targets deep in the enemy's rear. Thus, traditional front-line combat operations are supplemented by a strike against the second echelon; in B. Rogers' view, the two effectively complement each other within the NATO concept.

Clearly, the forced strengthening of NATO countries' conventional armed forces and the development of fundamentally new weapons systems requires increased military spending. In connection with this, General B. Rogers has demanded that NATO's decision to increase military spending by 3 percent annually, which was adopted back in 1978, be upped to 4 percent.

It ought to be noted that by and large, the ideas of strengthening and further developing NATO's conventional armed forces enjoy varying degrees of support among most of the Atlantic circles. At the same time, there also is considerable skepticism, especially regarding the feasibility of developing conventional weapons systems designed to strike deep into the enemy's defenses.

Some of the delivery vehicles for the new types of weapons designed for deep strikes can be equipped with either conventional or nuclear warheads. Considering this problem in the latest issue of its yearbook, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute notes that preparations to launch missiles deep into enemy territory "could be taken by the other side for a nuclear attack." Unquestionably, it is very difficult -- or rather, impossible -- for the enemy to ascertain what kind of a warhead is fitted on a missile flying toward its target. Hence, this kind of dangerous NATO plan could easily provoke a nuclear war.

A number of other arguments adduced by those who oppose gambling on the forced development of conventional arms boil down to fears of possible enemy countermeasures that could neutralize the desired technological advantage. Each NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington in his interview for the Rome weekly PANORAMA did not conceal certain reservations regarding the effectiveness of the "Rogers Plan." "It should not be thought," he noted, "that advanced technology is a panacea for all ills or that it can solve all our problems....Whatever appears in the West will eventually also appear in the East. Let us not lull ourselves with the thought that we alone possess advanced technology while the other side has nothing."

During practical discussions of these questions at NATO Council sessions, West European representatives point to the excessive expenditure required to develop the new generation of conventional arms. Yet another argument against this relates to the distribution of orders. West Europe knows full well the might of the U.S. armament manufacturing monopolies. There are consequently very well founded fears that most of the orders will disappear over the ocean and European NATO members will essentially be paying U.S. companies.

Serious contradictions among the allies in the Atlantic bloc meant that it took the United States and the NATO leadership about 2 years to obtain the formal adoption of the "Rogers Plan." It was approved by the NATO Defense Planning Committee in November 1984. Many observers believe that at the NATO Council's December session, the U.S. general's brainchild will be finally and officially adopted by the North Atlantic alliance.

As a propaganda cover for the "Rogers Plan" it is now being claimed that its implementation will permit the "nuclear threshold" to be raised. However, this plan in no way rescinds the official NATO concept of the first use of nuclear weapons. In essence, it complements NATO's nuclear strategy and gives it an even more militarist and aggressive character, inasmuch as the reliance on conventional weapons, which is pushed to the forefront under the "Roger Plan," is merely a supplement -- albeit an important one -- to the thermonuclear components of the West's strategy.

In fact, it is a question of a new version of "Blitzkrieg" according to which NATO is to launch a series of lightning strikes against the second echelon of the Warsaw Pact countries' forces, to throw their rear into disarray, and to prevent the arrival of reinforcements and the deployment of new forces in the conflict zone. Thus the new "defense" directive prescribes "defending oneself" against an "enemy" in his rear.

It is strange that such important changes in NATO's conceptual views were adopted by purely military organs with no serious discussion in the alliance's member-states. In her speech in the British House of Commons, Labor Party spokeswoman A. Clwyd protested that Parliament had not been previously briefed about the consequences of the "Rogers Plan," and demanded that an inquiry be held by the Commons Select Committee on Defense. In A. Clwyd's assessment, the adoption of the "Rogers Plan" entails cardinal changes in the NATO concept which becomes "out and out offensive."

The adoption of the "Rogers Plan" exposes the aggressive character and militarist essence of the North Atlantic alliance for all to see. The decision to switch the emphasis to "defense" against the "enemy" deep within his territory effectively exposes the NATO leaders' true plans aimed at preparing for war, wrecking the existing correlation of forces in Europe, and obtaining unilateral advantages.

In the prevailing circumstances, the problems of halting the arms race, and above all the nuclear arms race, and achieving arms limitation become even more acute. The USSR is set to reach a practical solution by means of talks, given the strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides.

In this area, a large number of specific tasks have been placed on the agenda: for instance, the achievement of an accord on the nonincrease of conventional armed forces and armaments, the elaboration of an agreement restricting arms sales, and the reduction of military budgets.

The USSR attaches great importance to the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. These proposals are a logical consequence of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course, whose main efforts are directed at eliminating the nuclear threat.

The USSR and its allies are against raising the level of confrontation and against the arms race. They do not seek to strengthen their security at the expense of others, but advocate equal security for all. The only acceptable way in the modern world -- and this includes the resolution of problems pertaining to conventional arms -- are talks and peaceful coexistence.

PRAVDA MARKS 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF INF DECISION

PM121650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "No End in Sight. How NATO Is Greeting the 5th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Missile Decision"]

[Text] Brussels, 11 Dec -- Once again it is December in Brussels. Decmeber 1984. The weather is just as changeable, constantly mingling sun and rain, cold winds and warm fogs, as it must have been 5 years ago....

In front of the low buildings of the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters on Avenue Leopold III in the Brussels suburb of Evere, the 16 flags of the member-countries ranged around the NATO standard, blue with a white compass rose in the middle, flutter in the wind. Almost nothing has changed here in the last 5 years, unless you count the Spanish flag that joined the NATO "old-timers" a little while ago. There is the same lawn in front of the central entrace, as closely and neatly trimmed as a "rookie." There is the same steel compass rose against the background of the globe.

A session of the bloc's military organs has just ended here, and the military ministers and generals have departed for their capitals. However, NATO is already awaiting further visitors. On 13 December, a 2-day session of the North Atlantic Council at the foreign ministers level will open here. The heads of the diplomatic departments will celebrate a kind of jubilee in the lamentable history of NATO -- the 5th anniversary of the dangerous decision that they approved in December 1979, a decision that opened the road to Europe for new American medium-range nuclear missiles, whose practical implementation began, despite the peoples' protests, a year ago December 1983.

I don't know whether NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington is going to show the ministers meeting in Evere a birthday cake with five candles, but if so, I think that what would do instead of candles is the Pershing II and cruise missiles, of which, as NATO Headquarters recently reported, over 100 have now been installed on West European soil. Some people, especially U.S. General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of the bloc's armed forces in Europe, think that this is clearly not enough. He is pressing for more missiles to be dispatched ahead of schedule from across the ocean.

So 5 years ago, after kicking up an unprecedented ballyhoo over the "Soviet threat" that supposedly loomed over West Europe, Washington and its closest allies, in some instances by persuasion and in others by direct pressure, secured approval of NATO's plans for missile "arms upgrading" and thereby initiated a new militarist race.

However, quite soon the myth of "enforced arms upgrading" burst like a soapbubble. None other than B. Rogers himself recently admitted that the plans for deploying new American missiles in Europe were hatched long before the appearance of the Soviet "SS-20's" which posed the "threat" that the NATO strategists cited with such zeal, and that these plans could not have been a "response" to them.

It has become clear to very many people, including in West Europe, that is is by no means a question of "arms upgrading", but of introducing a new destabilizing element into the strategic situation on our continent and in the world as a whole. Namely, a question of creating an arsenal of new American nuclear missiles on European soil targeted on the USSR and the other socialist states; of transforming hundreds of millions of West Europeans into "nuclear hostages" of the Pentagon; of deploying first-strike weapons in the European "theater of military operations" in accordance with the plans hatched by the American generals for anuclear war "limited" to the territory of Europe.

The West Europeans' realization of this bitter truth not only tore the "peacemaking" mask off the NATO politicians, but also resulted in acute friction within the bloc. Now, as the deployment of the American missiles has continued, Europe's peoples have seen for themselves: These first-strike weapons not only do not bring any guarantee of security, on the contrary, they intesify the threat to peace in Europe and throughout the world. Thus, the main thesis of the advocates of the missile "arms upgrading" was refuted. The Pershing II and cruise missiles created an additional danger to the countries where their deployment is under way and to the peace and security of the continent as a whole.

The NATO strategists' attempts to change the military balance in Europe in their favor with the arrival of the American missiles also failed. The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies did not give way in the face of NATO's nuclear blackmail, but took additional retaliatory measures adequate to meet the increased threat in order to ensure their security and maintain peace.

Nor did the militarists' hopes that the antiwar movement would abate with the start of deployment of the new missiles stand the test of time. While tens and hundreds of thousands of people opposed the missiles in 1979, millions now oppose them. According to public opinion polls, up to four-fifths of the population of the bloc countries reject the new missiles and demand the reduction of nuclear arsenals in Europe. Hundreds of West European cities and settlements have been declared nuclear-free zones.

Finally, Washington has clearly not succeeded in forcing all its bloc allies to "keep in step" with U.S. General B. Rogers. Taking into account clearly expressed public feeling, the Dutch Government was forced to postpone the possible start of the deployment of 48 Tomahawks in the country for a long period. Belgium has not finally consented to their deployment either. The Danish parliament opposed financing the NATO missile program. For several years now, Greece has refused to support those sections of NATO communiques relating to the new missiles. Spain, too, is proclaiming its own special position.

However, the continuation of the deployment of the new missiles, which was confirmed recently in documents of the leading organs of the North Atlantic bloc, is bound to lead to further exacerbation of the international situation and to the growth of the threat of war in Europe.

Despite the calls for restraint and the statements of the desirability of suspending the deployment of the new missiles now being heard in many European capitals, NATO has steered a course toward more quickly fulfilling the 1979 missile decision. Washington and its closest partners, as the present NATO session in Brussels has also shown, are exerting ever-increasing pressure on the Netherlands and Belgium, demanding that they fully display "Atlantic solidarity" and each accept the 48 cruise missiles planned by the Pentagon. However, now the Atlanticists are no longer satisfied with these American missiles alone; they are hastening to transfer the fever of war preparations to more and more new spheres.

Thus, along with the acceleration of the nuclear arms race, NATO is now preparing to embark on the large-scale creation of new systems of conventional arms that are close to being weapons of mass destruction in their destructive power. Once again Washington is the instigator and the main "promoter" of this dangerous venture. As the recent sessions of the NATO "Eurogroup," the Military Committee, and the Defense Planning Committee in Evere graphically demonstrated, the North Atlantic bloc is beginning a new round in the escalation of militarist preparations. This round is directed toward the same old chase after the elusive specter of military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries.

What lies behind these plans is a desire to accelerate cooperation between the military concerns of various countries and considerably increase spending on militarist purposes.

The sum of $7.85 billion is being allocated in the next 6 years for the infrastructure of these new weapons alone. This is twice as much as was appropriated before for these purposes over an analogous period of time.

It is not hard to establish what all these measures, which NATO propaganda portrays as "purely defensive," mean in reality. You only have to recall the Pentagon's many plans and scenarios for waging nuclear war in Europe. The latest NATO war preparations are precisely constituent stages in transforming the Eurpean Continent into a preequipped "battlefield."

The bloc's military organs are already very far advanced in elaborating new doctrines based on the utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology for military purposes. In particular, NATO officially supports the aggressive Pentagon doctrine envisaging the utlization of non-nuclear weapons to deliver "knockout blows" hundreds of kilometers inside the socialist countries' territory. The explicitly aggressive nature of this doctrine has prompted concern and objections even within the North Atlantic alliance itself.

The documents of the present conferences of the NATO military organs carefully avoid any mention of Washington's attempts to transfer the arms race, which it is fueling, into outer space. Clearly, the American emissaries have not yet succeeded in persuading the West Europeans. It is well known that the program for the militarization of space proclaimed by President R. Reagan evoked a negative reaction from many of the European partners in the bloc.

However, Washington is continuing to travel its dangerous course. Precisely on the eve of the NATO session in Brussels, the creation of a new command that is to assume control over war preparations in outer space was announced in the United States. In the opinion of certain observers, the United States may shortly step up the pressure on its allies with a demand that they join in the militarization of space in one way or another.

As we can see, the "missile jubilee" finds the North Atlantic bloc on an increasingly dangerous road of the buildup of military efforts. No end to the NATO arms race is in sight.

Thus, the notorious policy of NATO "arms upgrading" formulated by the Washington strategists opened a new and particularly dangerous phase in the arms buildup in Europe. As a result, a further exacerbation of the situation on the continent has occurred and the threat to peace has increased. The responsibility for this is shared with Washington by the ruling circles of the states on whose territory the medium-range nuclear missiles are being deployed. The entire course of events since the adoption of NATO's missile decision has again confirmed the fact that the North Atlantic bloc has been and remains the instrument of aggressive imperialist forces, which represent a serious threat to the cause of world peace.

The exacerbation of the situation is causing growing concern to the peoples of Europe and other continents who are embarking on the path of vigorous action against the threat of nuclear war, who are demanding that the new American first-strike missiles be removed from the continent, and are advocating an end to the arms race and the improvement of the international climate.

U.S. SENATORS CONCERNED OVER REAGAN ARMS POLICY

LD121652 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Four American senators -- John Chaffee, Henry John Heinz, Patrick Leahy and Dale Bumpers -- sent a letter to President Reagan with a call to observe the existing Soviet American accords on arms limitation and reduction.

The senators stress that the observance of treaty obligations by both sides could create a positive atmosphere for subsequent talks.

The letter reflects the growing concern of the U.S. public about the plans of the Reagan administration to undermine the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, the concern about Washington's unwillingness to ratify agreed upon and signed treaties on the threshold test ban and on peaceful nuclear explosive.

This concern is quite justifiable. The very fact that senators address the head of state with the call to observe the international commitments assumed shows that also among the legislative power in the USA there exist serious doubts about real intentions of the present administration at the coming talks.

High-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration which has not signed within four years a single agreement on curbing the arms race have been coming out of late with strange statements that the presently operating agreements on lessening the danger of nuclear war allegedly only "aggravate tension" in relations between countries. Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman asserts that the concentration of efforts on achieving agreements in principle may distract the attention from the need of real arms reduction.

On the threshold of new Soviet-American talks aimed at reaching mutually acceptable accords on the entire range of questions related to nuclear arms and space weaponry, the head of the U.S. department dealing with matters of disarmament publicly calls in question the stabilising effect of such accords as the Soviet-American agreement on the prevention of nuclear war, the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and even the United Nations Charter.

Instead of agreements on arms limitation and reduction, Adelman suggests an amorphous formula "arms control without agreements" that would not be binding anybody to anything and that would not envisage any obligatory arms reductions. Adelman himself rightly notes that his proposal will be assessed as an artful way of rejecting arms control. He admits that the main purpose of his initiatives is to lull the public.

One would like to hope that Adelman's statement reflects only his personal opinion, that the U.S. Administration will seriously heed the Soviet Union's call to preserve all the positive that has been reached in the past in the Soviet-American talks on curbing the arms race and preventing the danger of nuclear war.

LYUTYY COMMENTS ON U.S. 'NUCLEAR WINTER' REPORT

LD121156 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 12 TASS — TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The outbreak of a nuclear war would lead to extremely serious temperature and climatic changes on the globe and would endanger life on earth. This is what the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has warned the U.S. military about in a report, "The Effects on the Atmosphere of a Major Nuclear Exchange", which has been issued here.

A group of prominent U.S. experts, among them George Carrier, professor at Harvard University, as well as retired Rear Admiral William Moran, took part in drawing up the report which has been prepared at the request of the U.S. military establishment. During a research which they carried out, the authors have established that huge clouds of smoke, dust particles and inimical chemical substances form as a result of nuclear bursts and will prevent solar energy and sun light from reaching the earth.

The report says that that would bring about a "sharp" drop in temperature as well as "serious" climatic changes. The experts state, in particular, that the amount of sunlight reaching the earth may decrease in individual parts of the planet immediately by 99 per cent and the average temperature may drop by 25 degrees, centigrade.

The authors of the report particularly emphasize that they considered only the effects on the atmosphere by some from fires originated by nuclear bursts as well as by dust particles, without touching upon questions of radioactive fallout and other nuclear-conflict consequences ominous to everything living. Nevertheless, they are of the opinion that even with the considered effects taken into account, a nuclear war would become an unheard-of disaster for the planet.

Professor Carrier, director of the group of the authors of the report, has stated at a press conference on the occasion of the publication of the report, that the data of the research paint a gloomy picture and fully correspond to conclusions drawn by other U.S. scientists, and in particular by prominent U.S. astronomer Carl Sagan who cautioned against the probability of so-called "nuclear winter" and the threat of extinction of life as a result of a nuclear war.

Mr. Carrier pointed out that the consequences of a nuclear conflict would be horrible to mankind and said that the authors of the report hope that the conclusions of their research will be taken into consideration by military policy planners in the government.

Such statements are quite significant. The authors of the report cannot be suspected of anti-war sentiments and sympathies for the peace movement in the United States. Among them, there are even former Pentagon men.

By giving them an assignment in March 1983 to study the consequences of an exchange of nuclear strikes, the Pentagon hoped to disprove warnings by scientists of the United States, the USSR and other countries about disastrous consequences of a nuclear war for mankind, and to resort once again to the ominous thesis as to a "possibility of survival" in such a war. However, the report by the National Academy of Sciences has once again shown the danger and full untenability of such concepts.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS SIGN GOETTINGEN APPEAL

PM121051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Space Without Weapons"]

[Text] Members of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for the Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat participated in the ceremonial signing in Moscow on 6 December of the Goettingen Appeal by scientists on preventing the siting of all kinds of weapons in space.

By this act, Ye. Velikhov, chairman of the committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, observed, the many thousands of Soviet scientists are associating themselves with the opinion of the Goettingen Congress devoted to preventing the militarization of space. The appeal adopted at the FRG natural scientists' forum stresses that the development of antisatellite weapons and further steps to militarize space present an enormous danger to mankind and increase the likelihood of nuclear war.

The participants in the congress, Ye. Velikhov emphasized, were of the unanimous opinion that space should remain free of all weapons and that space research should only serve the cause of peace and the prosperity of all mankind.

The appeal welcomes the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be the first to launch any kind of antisatellite weapons into space and proposes banning the development, testing, and deployment of new weapon systems in space and eliminating antisatellite systems.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SCIENTISTS' BOOK ON DISARMAMENT

PM130941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[S. Vishnevskiy book review: "The Important Role of Scientists"]

[Text] The outstanding French physicist and humanist Frederic Joliot-Curie said that scientists should be the pioneers in a great army of peace, since they know better than anyone else what modern war is like. In the present complex and dangerous international situation, an increasing number of scientists in different countries are joining the antiwar movement. Soviet scientists are in the forefront of the army of peace.

The multifarious efforts being made by figures in Soviet science in the struggle to prevent nuclear war are convincingly illustrated in a new book, the third in a series of fundamental works published by the Scientific Council for Research Into Problems of Peace and Disarmament, which was created in 1979 by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. (Footnote) ("Peace and Disarmament. Scientific Research 1984." ["Mir i Razoruzheniye. Nauchnyye Issledovaniya. 1984] Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, 1984)

Scientists' great responsibility for the fate of the whole world and their important role in mobilizing all the world's antiwar movements are the central theme of the collection. B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes: "Through their knowledge, experience, and scientific prestige, they can and must make a weighty contribution to the cause of saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. Herein lies the supreme manifestation of the humanism of science and its responsibility to the peoples today." It is the duty of scientists to comprehensively reveal the truth about the consequences of nuclear catastrophe, to constantly point out the source of the threat of war, and to increase their efforts in the struggle against the instigators of a new war.

In the book, major representatives of the natural and social sciences analyze the tragic consequences of possible nuclear conflict from a professional angle. Numerous research projects by scientists, P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, states, shows convincingly that using even a relatively small part of the stocks of nuclear weapons will result in the immediate annihilation of hundreds of millions of people, the devastation of enormous material and cultural assets, and colossal destruction of production forces. According to N.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, in the event of all-out war, about half of mankind can be expected to die from the direct efforts of nuclear weapons alone. The simultaneous groundburst of several tens of thousands of hydrogen bombs will contaminate hundreds of millions of square kilometers with radioactivity, that is to say, for all intents and purposes, the whole earth. In light of the latest research, L.N. Feoktistov, deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, observes, the phony predictions of a scientific hawk such as Edward Teller, the "father of the hydrogen bomb," claiming that the potential population losses will amount to a mere 5 percent appear incredibly irresponsible.

The book examines in detail the long-term biological and medical consequences of nuclear war, which will create the most difficult conditions for survivors and put man's continued existence in doubt. According to forecasts by leading scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Atmospheric Physics, the environment will be faced with long-term and, in many respects, irreversible damage: After nuclear conflict, enormous conflagrations will break out, ozone in the stratosphere will be substantially destroyed, and a sharp cooling of the earth's surface will ensue.

Articles by A.N. Yakovlev, director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute, and other authors subject various aspects of the aggressive policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism -- which is the main source of the danger of war -- to well-argued and critical analysis. This adventurist course is being opposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries by an effective program to prevent nuclear war. Socialist foreign policy reflects the organic link between the class interests of an advanced social system and the vital interests of mankind as a whole. It is based on strictly scientific consideration of the world correlation of forces and the dynamics of their potential.

The reader is presented with an impressive panorama of the peace-loving peoples' ongoing struggle. An article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.V. Zagladin shows the unprecedented scale of antiwar actions by the international working class and its political parties. A special section in the book is devoted to surveying the specific activity of Soviet public organizations in the peace and disarmament field.

Soviet scientists are convinced that the forces concerned with the earth's survival are capable of thwarting the dangerous plans of those who are out of tune with the realities of the nuclear age.

SUPREME SOVIET'S TOLKUNOV RECEIVES U.S. PROFESSOR

PM121047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation was held on 5 December between L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and American professor B. Lown, cochairman of the International Movement of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

GORSHKOV COMMENTS ON U.S.-UK NUCLEAR TEST

LD102327 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A British nuclear device has been exploded underground in Nevada, the United States. Our observer, Nikolay Gorshkov, comments:

Although the Defense Ministry announced that the purpose of the joint Anglo-American nuclear tests in Nevada was to maintain the effectiveness of Britain's nuclear capabilities, all testing, even within the framework of the joint Anglo-American program, has been carried out under strict American control, and their purpose is to boost U.S. nuclear forces' capability.

When the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain held talks in 1980 to achieve the total and universal ban of nuclear weapons testing, some progress shaped out in efforts to reach understandings on a number of issues. The United States hurried to interrupt the talks just when a series of trials was conducted rapidly in Nevada to test warheads for Trident ballistic missiles. Despite the fact that the tests were part of the Anglo-American program -- which means it was also financed by Britain -- London, for some reason, has to buy produce put out in accordance with the program and to pay for it, many thousands of millions. [sentence as heard]

As we can see, this has not stopped the British Defense Ministry from continuing costly experiments in Nevada. Despite obstruction mounted by the Anglo-American allies in the tripartite talks on the total and universal ban of nuclear weapons testing, the Soviet Union believes there is a real chance to complete work on drafting an agreement on the problem. This was said by the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, recently. If there are no nuclear tests, President Chernenko noted, there will be no perfection of these weapons and the nuclear arms race will be halted.

The West could prove in action the sincerity of its desire to limit nuclear arms. But, regrettably, nuclear explosions have been continuing in Nevada.

IZVESTIYA: CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION MEETS

PM131013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Stride of the Peaceful Atom"]

[Text] The 47th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy that has ended in Moscow discussed priority avenues in the CEMA countries' cooperation in developing nulcear science and technology.

The commission session was also attended by representatives of the Dubna Joint Nuclear Research Institute and of the Interatominstrument and Interatomenergo international economic organizations.

Proposals for the further expansion of cooperation in the sphere of the development, production specialization, and coproduction of isotope products were examined. A number of protocols and agreements were signed during the session on the joint development of equipment and instruments. Representatives of the GDR, Poland, and the USSR, for instance, signed an agreement on monitoring the radioactivity of the Baltic in connection with the presence of nuclear power stations in its coastal areas.

CEMA HEALTH CARE COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD112312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (TASS) -- Questions of the further deepening and perfecting of cooperation between fraternal countries in health care in light of the decision of the CEMA economic summit conference are being discussed in Moscow. The 15th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Health Care has opened here.

Next year will mark 10 years since the creation of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Health Care. Its activities contribute toward further deepening the long existing multifaceted scientific-technical links in medicine for the good of the health of the peoples of socialist countries, Sergey Syagayev, head of the CEMA Secretariat Health Care Department, told a TASS correspondent. Cooperation encompasses a wide range of problems, and it is making a weighty contribution to developing socialist health care. Evidence of the significance of this contribution can particularly be found in the fact that our experience is highly appraised by international organizations.

In the present 5-year plan, for example, (1981-1985), the joint plan includes working out 13 complex problems. Cardiovascular and infectious diseases as well as malignant tumors are being studied, and work is being done on the issues of transplantology, labor hygiene, and environmental protection. Biomedical apparatus for scientific research, and clinics are being created.

Over 30 new methods for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment have been recommended for use in health care based on the results of joint work completed in 1983-1984, Syagayev noted. They include effective surgical methods for treating cardiac and vascular diseases, integrated methods for radiation and medicinal treatment of certain malignant tumors, and methods for the automated assessment of electrocardiograms with the use of computers, which will speed up cardiological diagnosis. An international system for cooperation in kidney transplants, "intertransplant," is working successfully.

UN RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT EXAMINED

LD130710 Moscow TASS in English 0454 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 13 TASS -- The United Nations Organization has urged concrete measures to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and curb the nuclear arms race, with the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly adopting resolutions on key problems of disarmament, sponsored by the USSR and other socialist countries as well as a number of developing states. The resolutions passed by an overwhelming majority of votes included, in particular, those on preventing an arms race in outer space, on terminating and banning nuclear weapons tests without delay, on prohibiting the development and production of new kinds and systems of weaponry of mass annihilation, on concluding an international convention on strengthening the security of states which do not possess nuclear weapons against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and on a nuclear weapons freeze.

The U.N. General Assembly also adopted resolutions on banning chemical and bacteriological weapons and on establishing nuclear-free zones in various regions. Those initiatives, expressing the aspirations of all mankind, pursue the aim of ensuring real measures towards disarmament, in particular along such key directions as those of preventing the militarization of outer space and using it exclusively for peaceful purposes, implementing the principle of no first use of nuclear weapons, freezing nuclear arsenals in quantitative and qualitative terms, and ending nuclear tests. Voting against those most important proposals were the United States, which thus demonstrated the hypocrisy of its declarations about a readiness to facilitate the cause of disarmament, as well as its closest allies.

USSR, LIBYAN ENVOYS CRITICIZE U.S. AS UN HOST

LD121752 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The position of the United States, which fail to abide by its obligations as the host country of the United Nations, was criticised in the Sixth (legal) Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. The committee again urged the United States to take every measure needed effectively to ensure the safety and protection of the permanent missions of the U.N. member countries. The U.S. authorities have not yet detained persons guilty of perpetrating a number of criminal terrorist actions against diplomatic missions. As delegates from many countries stressed, this can only be viewed as the connivance of the U.S. authorities with criminals and Washington's failure to meet its obligations.

Particular dangers are posed to diplomats from socialist countries and from those developing states whose independent foreign policies are disliked by Washington. The Soviet delegation drew the attention of the Sixth Committee to continued attempts on the life and safety of Soviet diplomatic and counsuler officers. For instance, the attack on the Soviet consul in San Francisco, in which he was gravely injured, was accompanied by what amounted to a siege of the Soviet general consulate in that city during two weeks. Soviet diplomats in the USA remain targets for attacks, insults and intimidation. Mention should be made here of the incident in which three powerful explosive devices were thrown into the Soviet compound in New York, causing a fire and entailing considerable damage to property.

The Libyan delegate drew attention to deliberate discrimination against Libyan diplomats in New York, which constituted a grave breach of the U.S. obligations as the host country of the United Nations.

KOBYSH URGES SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE EXPANSION

PM121439 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "About Trade Again"]

[Text] K.U. Chernenko's recent talks with A. Hammer, the eminent U.S. businessman and public figure who is well known in our country, as well as the talks between N.A. Tikhonov, M.S. Gorbachev and D. Andreas, cochairmen of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, go beyond the framework of ordinary meetings and routine protocol measures. They are a reflection of U.S. business circles' mounting interest in restoring economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and expanding it still further. There are many reasons for this interest. Not least are the complicated U.S. economic position, largely connected with the country's unfavorable balance of trade and the catastrophic deficit in its federal budget, and the desire to improve relations with the USSR.

D. Andreas, chairman of the board of directors of ADM, recently became head of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. The 86-year-old Armand Hammer, who even now has enough energy and dynamism for three 20-year-olds, is at the source of our two countries' trade exchange. If the reader, above all the reader of an older generation who knows "Hammer" pencils well, recalls, this enterprising businessman and holder of the Soviet Order of the Friendship of the Peoples, who has now grown wise with his experience in life, entered into business contacts with the young Soviet republic back in 1921. But even then, when he was also quite young, he already understood that simply "making money" in the American manner was not everything, and perhaps not even the main thing. It was not for nothing that V.I. Lenin paid attention to him, seeing in him more than a businesslike trading partner.

A. Hammer's preface to the Russian edition of the book "Larger Than Life," his amazing biography, cites the following episode, a special one in light of today's world situation. "In the book," A. Hammer writes, "you will read the story of the bronze statuette of a monkey on the desk in Lenin's office in the Kremlin. This story is worth repeating. It was in London that I bought the bronze monkey that sits on Darwin's book 'Origin of the Species' looking at a human skull, and I gave it to Vladimir Ilich during our meeting in September 1922. Lenin was interested in the symbolism of the statuette, which he liked very much.

"Then he said to me," the American continues, "that in our age, when the instruments of war are becoming increasingly destructive, a catastrophe could overtake civilization unless mankind learns to live in peace. The day may come when a monkey will pick up a human skull from the ground and wonder where it came from. I always remember those wise words of Lenin, who seemed to have predicted the appearance of today's atomic weapons."

Lenin's genius illuminated the future, which became the grim present in which terrible weapons are getting out of control and can put an end to everything: to our good instincts and to life in general. Mankind can survive only, and here is Lenin's main behest, if all people realize this and if goodwill, mutual understanding and, most importantly, the desire to understand each other take the place of suspicion and fear in relations between peoples. It has been well known since the time of the ancient Egyptian pharaohs that the most reliable path to this is mutually advantageous economic cooperation. In our time, little has changed in this respect. When we conclude a large-scale economic deal, projected far into the 21st century, with a particular Western country, this is obviously the best confirmation of both sides' peaceful intentions.

Armand Hammer, being a capitalist loyally serving his own class, nonetheless realized all this over 60 years ago. As an individual, he is perhaps unique. As a businessman, Hammer does, I believe, represent sufficiently broad circles of the U.S. business world. It would be wrong to believe that U.S. business is working in its entirety to produce missiles and bombers. Businessmen not only want guaranteed profits, they are also, like people everywhere, considering with growing alarm the future and destiny of mankind, that is, their own destiny.

A keen confrontation, a struggle of opinions and interests, is now taking place in the U.S. ruling class. It is very difficult to give the numbers of those taking part in this struggle, but I do venture to assert that those representatives of the U.S. Administration who are opposed to setting up normal trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union are in reality afraid not of "leakages of advanced technology to the USSR," as they claim, but of these relations themselves. Combined with honest political dialogue, Soviet American trade, which has objectively tremendous prospects, and active scientfic and technical exchange, equally advantageous to both sides, would inevitably lead to dispelling the trance of nuclear missile thinking. They would lead to the creation of an atmosphere in which the idea of the "star wars" plan, for instance, would look idiotic.

As we know, everything passes. Times are changing. This column is devoted to a topic that has not been raised for several years now. Without as yet predicting anything specific, I can only surmise -- a conjecture based, inter alia, on the meetings between Soviet leaders and eminent representatives of the U.S. business world -- that signs of promising reassessments have appeared in that world.

U.S. SEEKS TO 'BLEED WHITE' ITS TRADE ALLIES

LD121513 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

A task force on international private enterprise set up by President Reagan a year ago has recommended that the White House pursue an even tougher policy towards U.S. partners in international trade. The task force called for "fighting fire with fire" to recapture U.S. lost overseas markets. In addition to the existing U.S. subsidies for American exports, the Export-Import Bank and the International Development Administration are offered to set aside 14 billion dollars to credit U.S. businessmen for overseas operations.

American observers have no doubt that these recommendations will be accepted. Recently Washington announced a freeze on steel tubes imports till the end of the year and drastic cuts in steel imports in the future. The U.S. Administration acted without any scruples. The embargo was imposed without advance warning and affected even those goods which were already aboard ships heading for the USA. According to provisional estimates, Washington's "steel war" will cost the EEC countries 600-900 million dollars till the end of 1986, not counting the loss of tens of thousands of jobs in the steel industries of those countries.

Washington continues stubbornly to obstruct the development of economic contacts between Western Europe and socialist countries, which are very beneficial to the West Europeans.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES charged the U.S. Administration with assuming ever more aggressive positions in international trade. One cannot agree more with this appraisal. In this way Washington's selfishness in trying to resolve domestic economic problems at the expense of partners and allies has made itself felt particularly strongly.

The U.S. "trade aggression" is prompted, in particular, by Washington's striving to cut back its trade deficit which, according to official estimates, will reach 130 billion dollars this year.

Other examples of Washington's tough course towards its allies suggest themselves. The United States takes out of Western Europe tens of billions of dollars by heightening interest rates. In this way the U.S. Administration finances, both directly and indirectly, almost one half of the federal budget deficit, and also its huge military buildup programmes. Moreover, it gives in this way "shots in the arm" to the U.S. economy in a bid to revitalise it and shifts onto its NATO allies and Japan the burden of inflation. The massive flight of capital across the ocean makes it difficult for the West European economies to overcome the crisis and contributes to the continued massive unemployment in Western Europe. Washington's "trade war" is hitting the allies where it hurts because their economies depend to a considerable extent on foreign trade. As the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe recently pointed out, this year the West European countries' trade was characterised by a slow growth rate and it is undoubtedly the United States that is to be "thanked" for it.

Washington often issues demagogical assurances of its commitment to the principles of "free trade" and "Atlantic solidarity". In reality, however, the United States is seeking to bleed white its economic rivals, primarily the Common Market countries.

DANGER IN OPEN U.S.-CANADA TRADE POLICY NOTED

LD122045 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Sidorin reports:

Canada is open again for American business. This was stated here by Canadian Prime Minister Martin Brian Mulroney. Speaking at the New York Economic Club, he emphasized that the Conservative government of the country is fundamentally revising its economic oreintation, with relations with the United States to be given a still greater priority.

No undesirable "surprises" will be sprung on American corporations, Mulroney made it clear. He implied the energy programme, which was adopted by the previous government and which had the aim to restrict the sway of U.S. oil giants which controlled about 70 per cent of the oil and gas industry of the country.

Commenting on Mulroney's pronouncements, political news analysts point out that experience of the past has already proved that orientation to the United States was pernicious to Canada. As is noted by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the level of unemployment in Canada is now higher than in the United States, reaching 11.3 per cent of the whole hired labour force. The deficit of the Canadian federal budget proportionally to its volume is also greater than that of the United States, amounting to 25,000 million dollars. The open door policy, which was proclaimed by the Mulroney government, specialists believe, will heighten these and other problems of the country.

MONGOLIA'S GREAT HURAL MEETS, ELECTS LEADERS

LD120758 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar December 12 TASS -- The 10th People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic held its 6th session here today. Deputies of the country's supreme body of state authority discussed preliminary results of implementing plan assignments of the fourth year of the current Seventh Five-Year-Plan period, considered and unanimously approved a plan for developing Mongolia's national economy and culture and its state budget for 1985.

The deputies unanimously elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Jambyn Batmonh to be chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Dumaagiyn Sodnom has been appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia.

Supreme Soviet Congratulates Batmonh

PM131037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural Presidium

Dear Comrade Batmonh! The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sends you cordial congratulations and best wishes on your election to the post of chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

Your unanimous election to that high post is an expression of the full approval of the country's working people for the domestic and foreign policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian state and is recognition of your great services in the cause of Mongolia's development on the socialist path and of its consistent struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries.

We are firmly convinced that your activity in this post will be marked by the Mongolian people's splendid new achievements in the building of socialism and by the further strengthening of friendship and the improvement of the fruitful cooperation of our fraternal parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Batmonh, good health and great successes in your responsible activity in implementing the program of socialist building in fraternal Mongolia for the good of the Mongolian people and in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Council of Ministers Greets Sodnom

PM131035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Sodnom! Permit us to congratulate you on your appointment as chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and to wish you good health and great successes in your activity in the responsible new post.

Permit us also to express confidence that the unbreakable fraternal friendship and close all-around cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, in the name of the triumph of the ideals of communism, and in the interests of further strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

USSR Council of Ministers

ANOTHER U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER ARRIVES IN JAPAN

LD131008 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 13 TASS -- The American attack aircraft-carrier Midway entered the Japanese port of Yokosuka which has been turned with Tokyo's agreement into one of the Pentagon's major naval bases in the Asian Pacific region. The Midway moored where the newest nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier Carl Vinson had stood before leaving the Yokosuka harbor several hours earlier. The increasingly frequent visits by U.S. floating nuclear-missile arsenals to Yokosuka and other Japanese ports are a cause of serious concern to broad public circles in Japan, which make strong protests against calls by ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with nuclear weapons aboard to Japanese ports and demand that the authorities unswervingly comply with the three non-nuclear principles of not having, producing or introducing nuclear weapons.

U.S.-JAPAN INCREASED MILITARY COOPERATION HIT

PM121201 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "The Militarist Ladder"]

[Text] The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports that joint Japanese-U.S. command post exercises are planned for next fall. There is nothing, it would seem, extraordinary about this report. U.S.-Japanese ground force command post exercises have been held since 1982, air force command post exercises since 1983, and naval command post exercises as from this year. The point is that these "war games" are to be held for the first time at the level of the two countries' Joint Chiefs of Staff Committees -- the supreme military organs.

According to the newspaper the overall direction of the exercises is to be carried out on the Japanese side by the chairman of the "Self-Defense Forces'" Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, and on the U.S. side by the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan. Japanese ground force, air force, and naval staffs and U.S. ground force (Zama Base), air force (Yokota Base), and naval (Yokosuka Base) command posts will also take part in the exercises. The exercise commanders and the chiefs of the three branches of the Japanese armed forces will gather in the modern command center, which was finished only 6 months ago. From there they will maintain contact with and coordinate the operations of the two sides taking part in the exercises.

NIHON KEIZAI conjectures that the exercises will take place in accordance with a scenario envisaging joint operations of the "Self-Defense Forces" and the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan. The transfer of military units from the United States to render assistance to the Japanese-U.S. command post exercises, the report transmitted from Washington by a correspondent of the newspaper ASAHI sounds even more ominous.

It says that General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has approved a special plan, drawn up by the Pentagon and the Japanese National Defense Agency, which envisages joint military operations by the two countries' armed forces in the event of a "crisis situation" arising the Asia-Pacific area.

At present the plan has been submitted to Japanese Premier Nakasone for approval. A "program for drawing Japan into a war" -- that is how the newspaper AKAHATA has described this document. If it were to be adopted by the government, the newspaper stresses, it would mean that Japan could be drawn into any military conflict that the Pentagon unleashes in the region.

Judging by the report about the upcoming Japanese-U.S. command post exercises, Washington has no doubts that Tokyo will approve this plan. After all, during the fall "staff games" it is planned to rehearse precisely the type of operation it envisages. This, in the view of the Japanese press, raises the joint U.S.-Japanese maneuvers to a "higher level,"

Not just the maneuvers are increasing. The entire Japanese-U.S. military cooperation, which is assuming a higher and more dangerous level, is being advanced by another rung on the militarist ladder.

DISCRIMINATION OF CHINESE IN JAPAN EXAMINED

OW100226 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 9 Dec 84

["Short Article" by station observer Bannov]

[Text] Is there anything is common between South Africa and Japan with regard to human rights? Many listeners may be surprised and say these two countries are incomparable. South Africa is flagrantly an apartheid nation where black people are officially regarded as inferior citizens, whereas Japan is a democratic nation. Although Japan practices bourgeois democracy, its implementation of human rights is normal. However, we see, such views are erroneous. In Japan, the predicament of the minority nationalities are about the same as the black people in South Africa. In connection with this, please listen to the following short article by station observer Bannov.

After the outrageous beating of a Korean worker named (Huang Xihe)by the Japanese police, he was compelled to leave behind his fingerprints. He was also detained in jail overnight with all his clothing stripped off. His only so-called crime was his procrastination in showing his identity card. In Japan, all must carry his or her identity card except for the Japanese people themselves, otherwise they are liable to be arrested. This is only one of the many examples of humiliations suffered by the minority nationalities in Japan. In Japan, the minority nationalities are termed unwelcomed aliens, even though they were born and raised in Japan. There are now a total of 800,000 people of minority nationalities in Japan. With a total number of 70,000 people, the Korean nationality composes the largest minority population. Next to the Korean people are the Chinese people. According to various estimates, the number of Chinese people in Japan ranges from 50,000 to 80,000. Like the black people in South Africa, the minority nationalities in Japan have to regularly report to police stations for registration. Such a procedure is detrimental to the people's dignity, not to mention the practice of taking fingerprints.

Not long ago, a leader of the Korean nationality called on the United Nations to exert pressure on Tokyo to abolish all laws apparently copied from South Africa for discriminating against the colored people.

Throughout Japan, under support of the trade unions and the progressive political parties, a movement has unfolded to boycott the alien registration system that infringes on basic human rights and is detrimental to people's dignity. However, the Nakasone government said that it has no plan at all to revise the discriminatory policy toward the minority nationalities. In Japan, both the Korean and the Chinese people, as a matter of fact, are still barred from employment in the state organs, police departments, the military, and some large corporations.

Discrimination is still expressed in speech, education, social security, and daily life. The chauvinists are supported by the Japanese authorities in carrying out sabotage activities. They broke windows of schools of minority nationalities and scribbled humiliating slogans on the walls of houses where Korean and Chinese people live. The police stations have consistently refused to punish the hooligans on the ground that such acts are not crimes.

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM12[illegible]103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], a delegation of WPK party officials headed by Yi Chan-son, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice director of the WPK Central Committee Propaganda Section, was in the Soviet Union 28 November-8 December.

The delegation studied the CPSU's experience in propaganda work. It had conversations at CPSU Obkom, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and TASS, and visited PRAVDA's editorial offices and a number of other institutions and organizations in Moscow and Leningrad.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a talk with him, held in a warm, comradely atmosphere. DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong was present.

PRAVDA REPORTS DRA CONCERN AT BORDER VIOLATIONS

PM121443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Washington's Henchmen"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Dec -- The DRA public is expressing serious concern over the Pakistani military's continuing provocative intrigues on the DRA border.

More than once, in November and early December, Pakistani artillery has opened fire on the Afghan settlement of Barikowt and neighboring villages. There has been damage and deaths among the peaceful population.

The KABUL NEW TIMES newspaper associates the increase in tension on the Afghan-Pakistani border directly with the U.S. Government's recent decision to considerably extend the scale of the undeclared war which imperialism and reaction are waging against the Afghan people. As is well known, Washington has allocated $280 million to the Afghan counter-revolution -- twice as much as a year ago.

The Pakistani military regime, the newspaper writes, has become Washington's henchman and subordinated the country entirely to U.S. strategic plans in that part of the world. The preservation of tension and the transformation of Pakistan into the main base for aggression and armed interference in the DRA's affairs are integral parts of these aggressive designs.

RALLIES IN DRA PROTEST U.S. MISSILES IN EUROPE

LD121215 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 12 TASS -- Mass rallies are taking place in Afghanistan in support of the appeal of the World Peace Council to observe a week of action against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing-2's in Western Europe. Thousands of workers, farmers, employees and students taking part in their protest against the expansionistic course of the Reagan administration.

Speaking on behalf of the working people of Afghanistan, who are fighting to defend their revolutionary gains from the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, a resolution passed by the rally at the Kabul Polytechnic says, we denounce the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in European countries contrary to the will of the majority of their population. That action is directed against the interests of peace and world security and against international detente.

Representatives of the population of the Republic voice unconditional support for the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union in improving the international situation. The proposals of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community for ending the arms race, preventing the militarisation of space and averting nuclear catastrophe, the Democratic Women's Organisation of Afghanistan says in a statement adopted in response to the appeal of the World Peace Council, constitute an important step towards stronger world peace and towards the establishment of the climate of understanding, trust and cooperation in international relations.

PRAVDA CITES INDIAN CP'S RAO ON 'COHESION'

PM121423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Close Cohesion Needed: R. Rao's Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 Dec -- The Communist Party of India [CPI] will continue to consistently support the country's policy of peace, nonalignment, the struggle against imperialism, and the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This was stated by Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the CPI National Board, in an election speech on All India Radio. He pointed out that the elections to the People's (Lower) Chamber of the country's Parliament, to be held at the end of December, will take place in the conditions of a serious complication of the domestic political and international situation.

The imperialists and other warmongers, R. Rao noted, are whipping up the nuclear arms race, which creates the threat of mankind's destruction in a nuclear catastrophe. They are turning the Indian Ocean into an arena of nuclear conflict, supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan, and spurring on subversive religions, communal, and separatist groupings within India. All this is being done in order to destabilize India and undermine its unity.

R. Rao pointed out that close cohesion is now necessary among all patriotic and anti-imperialist forces to defend the country's independence and territorial integrity. He declared the CPI's readiness to act jointly with other left-wing and democratic parties that have an interest in India's advance along the path of progress.

U.S. 'ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE' INDIAN ELECTIONS

LD061933 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov reports: New facts have become known here about American special service's attempts to influence the outcome of general parliamentary elections in India, slated for later this month.

The weekly BLITZ reported that the government of Gujarat State had sent a message to the country's leadership, saying that the U.S. Central Intelligence was remitting large sums of money through various organizations and endowments to right-wing groups in that state. That was being done in violation of a recent ordnance banning the funding of political parties from abroad. Besides, American diplomats and staff members of various U.S. missions were regular visitors to Gujarat. It had been recently visited by the U.S. ambassador to India, Harry Barnes, and the American consul in Bombay, who had met with representatives of several political groups.

The frequency of American diplomats trips to Uttar Pradesh , Bihar and other states had sharply increased in the run-up to the elections, the Indian press noted. A recent incident in Calcutta, West Bengal, has become an example of arrogant interference in India's internal affairs. In that incident, one of the senior staffers of the U.S. consulate offered money to a retired officer of Indian Armed Forces to form a pro-American political party.

The press also noted a step-up in attempts to destabilize the internal situation in India with the help of all manners of secessionist groups and reported that more terrorists and saboteurs had begun to be sent into India from Pakistan.

Well-known writer Parakal said in a recent book on the C.I.A.'s covert wars that interference in elections in India had become a routine practice with U.S. special services. The U.S. spy agency, he said, had tried to prevent victory by those supporting India's independent policies on more than one occasion.

U.S. OFFICIALS' VISITS TO ASIA CASTIGATED

LD130014 Moscow TASS in English 0004 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

Washington is very fond of posing as a peacemaker, including in the South-Asian region. However, at the moment it is actually going out of its way to aggravate to the extreme the situation in this very region. The visits there of two high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon and the CIA -- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces J. Vessey and the former CIA assistant director, now special ambassador of the President Vernon Walters -- are the latest examples of this ambiguity of the Reagan administration. Officially they have stated publicly on more than one occasion that their missions are of peaceful nature, as if they were not generals but doves with olive branches and as if the only dream of Washington was to restore peace and tranquility in the political situation of the region by helping Pakistan and Sri Lanka make peace with India.

Unfortunately, real facts, even the small part of them which leaked into the mass media show that high-flown phrases of Washington cover its old imperial ambitions. It strives to secure for itself military-political domination in the region at all costs. There can hardly be any talk about the peaceful nature of both visits, since the first item of the agenda of the talks held by Vessey and Walters in Pakistan and Sri Lanka was the deliveries of more consignments of most up-to-date armaments from the U.S. and West European countries.

The press has already informed the world public about the range of arms promised by Washington to Islamabad and Colombo. These arms deliveries obviously serve the purposes which are by no means peaceful. Had it been otherwise, why should the Pakistani Army be supplied with offensive armaments? New Delhi with good reason regards this step by the U.S. Administration as the open encouragement of militaristic claims of the Islamabad regime on hegemony in the region.

Take the other talks, in Colombo, at which the deliveries of military helicopters and warships were discussed. These arms deliveries aggravate the risk of a further worsening of relations between India and Sri Lanka, whether it was intended or not. Who can fully exclude a possibility of the utilisation of this military hardware against the Indian fishing fleet operating in the narrow strait between the two countries?

In short, during the visits of Vessey and Walters the sides discussed massive deliveries of new types of armaments, new attempts to encircle India with military bases, including U.S. bases on the territory of Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This makes impossible any serious talk about the peaceful and constructive nature of both visits and the U.S. policy in that region in general.

ASEAN SEEKS IMPROVED TRADE WITH E. EUROPE

PM121217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "On a Footing of Equality"]

[Text] A seminar has been held in Jakarta on questions of trade with the East European socialist countries. Speaking at the seminar, (S. Sardari), general director of the Indonesian Ministry of Trade, noted that his country and the other ASEAN members seek to develop trade and economic relations with East European partners.

This is confirmed by the growth in trade and economic ties based on equality and mutual advantage. As many politicians, public figures, and representatives of business circles in the ASEAN "Six" declare, the expansion and deepening of cooperation between developing and socialist states is a concrete manifestation of an independent foreign policy that meets the true national interests of all countries.

The question of these ties is being widely discussed at various forums in Southeast Asia. A number of studies by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) cite substantiated facts to show that relations with the socialist countries help to strengthen the young states' economic independence and offer convincing proof of the need to develop these relations. Many people in business and political circles in the ASEAN capitals call for a "turn toward partners with a planned economy."

All these facts indisputably reflect the objective trend toward cooperation between developing states and socialist states, which support the "Third World" countries' demands for the establishment of a just international economic order. Moreover, ASEAN is seriously concerned about U.S. and Japanese activity to knock together a "Pacific community," within which they want to make the "Six" an appendage supplying agrarian products and raw materials, and to impose on them an additional burden of military spending, which is already immense.

It is natural for developing states, in the attempt to liberate themselves from the harsh embraces of the imperialist giants, to seek and find an alternative in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries. This also helps to consolidate the forces advocating an improvement of the political situation in Southeast Asia and its transformation into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. POLICY ON KAMPUCHEA

PM121347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[NOVOSTI special correspondent Ye. Anatolyev dispatch for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Who Needs the 'Kampuchean Question'"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, Moscow -- Irrigation work was proceeding normally near Samarong, a city in northwest Kampuchea, when suddenly a peasant unearthed a human skull with his shovel. By the time the representatives of people's power arrived at the spot, the peasants had already dug out hundreds of skulls. Raindrops were slowly running down the white bones, and it looked as if tears were coming from the hollow eye sockets....

So, more evidence of the Pol Pot clique's crimes was discovered in a region of the PRK. Yet how many more communal graves have still to be discovered!

After all, according to figures published in Phnom Penh, 3,315,000 Kampucheans were tortured to death or killed.

A great deal has been written about the Pol Pot regime's atrocities. So why does one return to this theme, although every line evokes more pain? Because first, without the past it is not possible to understand the present in Kampuchea. Second, because Pol Pot is still alive and is again aspiring to power as if the 4 horrific years when the "new society" was being established with fire and sword did not exist in Kampuchea's history.

The butchers who fled in panic on 7 January 1979 left traces of their crimes in Tuol Sleng: bodies chained to iron bedsteads, newly dug graves in the yard, files on every prisoner. The rapid advance of the patriotic detachments put an end to the sad story of Pol Potite prisons and concentration camps.

During those days, when millions of Kampucheans were at last able to breathe a sigh of relief, everyone wanted to believe that the bloody regime was finished forever and would never again find protectors and patrons. After all, even the most reactionary Western press admitted on its pages: "What is left of the bandits is a bunch of brutal obscurantists." The U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST told its readers with horror that "Pol Pot's favorite pastime was to bury his victims alive." The current affairs weekly NEWSWEEK quoted a diplomat as saying: "The overwhelming majority of Kampucheans hate the Pol Pot government so much that it is difficult to imagine that it could ever gain popular support."

Nonetheless, Kampuchea is represented at the current UN General Assembly session in New York by the so-called "Coalition Government" primarily made up of Pol Pot supporters. A paradox? No, a carefully conceived collusion against People's Kampuchea.

The United States believes that in the atmosphere of instability and tension artificially generated by the ballyhoo around the so-called "Kampuchean question," it will find it easier to transform ASEAN (which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei) into a military bloc.

Gambling on the "Kampuchean question," the United States is trying to foist a line toward confrontation with the Indochinese states of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on the ASEAN countries. However, ASEAN and Indochina have many common interests stemming from the need to strengthen mutual understanding and ensure peace and security in Southeast Asia. A good basis for real progress in this direction is provided by the Indochinese states' proposals for resolving existing problems on the basis of equality and reciprocal respect for the interests of all sides and establishing an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness in the region without outside interference.

...To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. This simple law of physics is taught at secondary schools. It seems to me that it can be applied to the current political realities in Kampuchea. The more furiously the imperialist and hegemonist forces try to reverse the progressive transformations in the PRK, the more resolutely they will be rebuffed by the Kampuchean people, who do not want the genocide to return to the ancient land of Angkor. The people of the PRK unreservedly trust and support their sole legitimate government, which steers the country on a course of independence and social justice. Kampuchea will not be pushed off this path.

PAPER REPORTS MINISTERIAL CHARGES IN HUNGARY

PM121117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Appointments"]

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec -- A session of the Hungarian Presidential Council has been held here. On the recommendation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front Presidium it adopted a number of decisions on cadre questions.

L. Marothy and J. Csehak were appointed deputy premiers of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Army General L. Czinege was appointed deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and relieved on his duties as defense minister. Colonel General I. Olah was appointed defense minister.

The Hungarian Presidential Council relieved Colonel General K. Csemi of his duties as Defense Ministry state secretary and first deputy minister of defense in connection with his retirement. Lieutenant General L. Morocz takes over this post.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES USSR-GDR TRADE PROTOCOL

PM121707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Cooperation"]

[Text] Trade talks between USSR and GDR Government delegations have been successfully completed in Moscow, and on 8 December a protocol on trade exchange between the two countries for 1985 was signed.

In preparing the protocol the sides were guided by accords reached at meetings between the fraternal parties' and countries' leaders, and they also based themselves on the principled guidelines of the CEMA Economic Summit Conference. The reciprocal deliveries of goods envisaged by the protocol have been agreed on the basis of commitments arising from the agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and the GDR for the period 1981-1985, and other agreements in the sphere of economic cooperation concluded as the development of the long-term program of production specialization and production sharing between the two countries.

The overall volume of trade turnover between the USSR and the GDR in 1985 will exceed R15 billion. The GDR will remain the Soviet Union's major trading partner, and the USSR will continue to occupy first place in the GDR's foreign trade.

The Soviet Union will supply the GDR with machines and equipment for various sectors of its national economy on the basis of specialization. In particular it will supply metalworking equipment, equipment for the chemical and light industries, special manufacturing equipment for the electronics industry, microelectronic goods, road-building machines, tractors, cars and trucks, and aviation equipment. Deliveries to the GDR of the main types of fuel and raw materials essential to ensure the systematic development of the republic's national economy -- including coal, coke, oil, natural gas, ferrous and nonferrous metals, iron ore, timber, cotton, and other goods -- will be continued in significant volumes.

Various types of transport facilities, machines, and equipment intended particularly to equip projects nearing completion and new construction projects of the current 5-year plan, occupy the main place in the GDR's exports to the USSR, as in past years.

In 1985 the GDR will supply the USSR with sophisticated metal-cutting machine tools, including those with numerical program control, presses, robotized manufacturing system, and automated metalworking lines. This equipment will be used to equip a whole range of plants, particularly of the automative and agricultural machine-building and the electrical equipment industries. Deliveries of equipment for major strip pit complexes will assist the development of the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complexes. Installations for the preparation of oil and natural gas, each capable of producing 3 million metric tons a year, will be sent to West Siberia. The GDR is the USSR's major foreign supplier of machines and equipment for agriculture and the food industry. Deliveries of this equipment will facilitate the implementation of the USSR Food Program. In 1985 our country will receive from the GDR significant quantities of computer equipment, equipment for the chemical and metallurgical industries, printing and textile machinery, various instruments, automatic telephone stations, and other types of machines and equipment. The GDR will supply modern ships and marine equipment to supplement the Soviet Union's maritime, river, and fishing fleets.

On the basis of cooperation, the GDR will increase deliveries to the USSR of equipment and materials necessary for the further development of consumer goods production. Among other GDR export items are chemical industry products and industrial consumer goods.

The implementation of the pledges envisaged by the signed protocol will help to fulfill national economic plans and to satisfy more fully both countries' economic needs.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, complete mutual understanding, and businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, and on the GDR side by H. Soelle, minister of foreign trade.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was also present at the signing of the protocol.

TASS CITES GDR'S FISCHER ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD081149 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin December 8 TASS -- Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic has received the visiting head of the office of the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Wolfgang Scheuble, ADN news agency reported.

During the meeting Fischer said that his country is guided in relations with the FRG by a desire for peace and security. He said the GDR has abided and still abides in its policy by the fundamental principle of ensuring by all means that the threat of war should flow from German soil never again. And the GDR, he said, cannot remain indifferent to the increased threat to peace resulting from the ongoing deployment of American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in the FRG.

Neither can the GDR close its eyes to the fact that the American missile deployments have fueled the growth of intentions in the FRG to question the post-war political realities in Europe once again. An improvement in the relationship between the two countries is possible only if both of them proceed from the existence of two sovereign German states and are guided by realism, reason and goodwill. It also requires the resolution of such a question as respect for the citizenship of the GDR.

Both sides see the treaty on the basic principles of relations and other agreements between the GDR and the FRG as the foundation for developing their bilateral relationship. Emphasis was made on the need for all contentious issues between states to be settled only by way of talks, and said.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV FRIENDSHIP PRAISED ON HOLIDAY

PM121501 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Nov 84 p 3

[V. Lerin article: "Traditions of Friendship: 29 November Is the SFRY's National Holiday -- Republic Day"]

[Exerpt] In the harsh years of the struggle against fascism the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia, who linked their destinies to an insuperable aspiration to freedom and independence, was strengthened and tempered. Soviet people have always retained in their hearts the Communist Party of Yugoslavia's appeal, addressed to its people the day that Hitler's Germany perfidiously attacked the Soviet Union, to rise against the occupiers. The Yugoslav people responded to this appeal with selfless armed struggle against the fascist aggressors. A high combat spirit, genuine patriotism, hatred of the Hitlerite occupiers, and inflexible determination meant not just that the efforts of our countries' peoples were pooled in the struggle against fascism, but also that the opposition of those circles in the West pursuing a course of undermining the Yugoslav people's national liberation struggle and its friendship with the Soviet people, were overcome.

The events of the war are the property of history, but the past and the present are inextricably linked. This connection is now filled with new content, but its basis is the same: adherence to the principles of international fraternity and unity, the guiding star during the liberation struggle against fascism.

This year of 1984 has marked a further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR. Mutually advantageous economic ties continue to develop successfully at a high pace. During the visit to the USSR this year by a Yugoslav Government delegation led by V. Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, a common determination was voiced to continue to strengthen Soviet-Yugoslav friendship and to improve and enrich bilateral relations.

During the 39 years that have elapsed since the liberation of Yugoslavia and the proclamation of its republic, the new social system has congently demonstrated the advantages of the socialist mode of production. The country has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into a highly developed industrial-agrarian state. Socialism has put down deep roots in Yugoslav soil and its ideals have firmly entered the consciousness of the working masses.

In celebrating the national holiday of Socialist Yugoslavia, Soviet people stress their allegiance to the traditions of friendship and cooperation with the Yugoslav people and convey to them wishes for new successes in socialist building.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS FRG GREENS PARTY CONGRESS

PM121107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Ye. Korolev: "FRG: They Are Gaining Recognition"]

[Text] Bonn -- The congress of the "Greens" party, which, with the Social Democratic Party of Germany forms the parliamentary opposition in the FRG, has completed its work in Hamburg.

The congress showed that the "Greens" party, created early in 1980, has considerably strengthened its positions in the country's political life. "Whereas 2 years ago we were scornfully called 'dreamers' or 'fools', now we are invited to take part in government coalitions," R. Trampert, chairman of the party's Federal Board, said at the congress.

Indeed, the party's active participation in the antiwar movement, its demands for the abolition of chemical weapons in Europe, the prevention of the militarization of space, the reduction of military budgets, and its struggle for social justice have won it growing recognition and prestige among broad strata of the country's population, especially the young.

The congress delegates criticized the present conservative-liberal coalition government's military course and its socioeconomic policy aimed at supporting the monopolies to the detriment of the working people's interests.

The congress demanded the withdrawal from the FRG of all the first-strike nuclear weapons deployed on its territory. The congress resolution denounces the plans to use the Western European Union as NATO's "military bulwark."

The congress' participants resolutely rebuffed the revanchist sentiments in the country, and primarily Bonn's attempts to cast doubt on postwar borders in Europe.

The congress also discussed internal party problems and questions of cooperation with other parties and political groupings in the country.

The congress expressed solidarity with the striking British miners and appealed to the association of German trade unions to earmark DM10 million to support them.

The subject of the environment has always been a key one in the "Greens" party's political activity, so the congress paid special attention to this issue.

The congress reelected part of the party's Federal Board.

U.S., SOVIET ATTITUDES TOWARD CYPRUS CONTRASTED

PM121645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[V. Korionov article: "Not Breaking the Cypriots' Will"]

[Excerpts] Nicosia -- British military bases occupying 99 square miles of fertile land have been on Cypriot territory for many years now.

Recently these bases have also been used by the U.S. Air Force without the knowledge or consent of the Cypriot authorities. In addition, Larnaca airfield and seaport have been widely used by the so-called "multinational forces" for armed actions in Lebanon. The Pentagon generals have "developed such a taste" for this that they have decided to set up their own bases in Cyprus where they can be their own bosses. They plan to freely transfer the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" from such bases in any direction the men with the "gold braid" please. The press reports certain details of the construction of bases on the territory occupied by Turkish forces. They are being constructed in secret, and construction workers are being imported from Turkey. The construction is costing hundreds of millions of dollars and is patently not within Ankara's capabilities. The mere fact that the runway on the air force base being commissioned in the region of the populated center of Lefkoniko in the north of Cyprus is five times as long as the strip at the civil airport in Larnaca is evidence that these installations are not being built for peaceful purposes.

The construction of U.S. bases on the island shows yet again exactly which forces are blocking the settlement of the Cyprus problem. Here, certain Washington circles are trying to make the "right" to cut up the territory of a sovereign state into a norm and justify the creation of bases on territories many thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores by reference to... "U.S. security interests."

The Cypriot people's character, determination, and persistence have been revealed during the period of adversities and trials. These qualities are embodied most forcefully in the vanguard of the Cypriot working people -- the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). By its commitment to the basic interests of working people, its ability to successfully defend these interests in any situation, and its persistent struggle for a just settlement of the Cypriot problem, AKEL was bound to become the country's most influential and organized political party. Working people love and respect the party for this. However, the force of reaction came down on it for the same reason.

"Ever increasing funds are being assigned by certain circles to step up anticommunist and, at the same time, anti-Soviet propaganda," AKEL General Secretary E. Papaioannou explains. "The aim of such hysteria is obvious. Our enemies would like to isolate our party and then strike at it. This would be the prelude to new anti-Cypriot actions by the imperialists and their accomplices."

However, they will not succeed in weakening AKEL's positions. The reactionaries cannot undermine the Cypriots' gratitude to the Soviet land, which has invariably supported Cyprus in its just cause.

"We very much appreciate the Soviet Union's stance toward our country," (P. Kolokos), deputy leader of the ruling Democratic Party, said in conversation with me. "We have very warm relations with your country, and I would like to take this opportunity to send a message of friendship and respect to the Soviet people."

(K. Psillidis), director of the press and information bureau, said briefly but expressively: "The USSR's support for us is invaluable." Indeed, the first tents for the people who had lost their homes came to Cyprus from the USSR, followed by Soviet vehicles and petroleum. Finance Ministry workers said that it is very important to Cyprus that the Soviet Union purchases from it what it finds difficult to sell to other countries. The building of water conservation facilities on the island by the Soviet Union is of great importance, the Cypriots stress.

However, it is not just a matter of economic ties. In circumstances where the country is waging a battle for the very right to an independent existence, the Soviet Union's just and principled stance on the Cyprus question assumes truly incalculable significance.

"The basis of good Soviet-Cypriot relations," Parliamentary Chairman (G. Ladas) noted at a meeting with me, "is our countries' adherence to the high ideals of freedom, peace, and progress."

Life itself has convinced the Cypriots that in the struggle for their motherland's freedom and integrity they can rely boldly on the USSR. The Soviet Union has and continues to proceed on the basis that, in accordance with the will of the people, Cyprus on the basis that, in accordance with the will of the people, Cyprus must remain an independent, sovereign, territorially integral state, free from any military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment. The USSR rejects any attempts to resolve the Cypriot question behind the Cypriot people's back and against their will. Cyprus must be free of foreign military bases. The USSR respects Nicosia's policy of nonalignment. As is known, it is the USSR that proposes convening a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework.

The struggle the Cypriot people are waging to foil imperialist plans to divide and split Cyprus has an importance that goes far beyond the bounds of that country. It is inseparable from the struggles of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid and against the threat of nuclear war.

The sympathies and support of the world's progressive forces are on the side of the just cause of the Republic of Cyprus. This was graphically confirmed by the recent Nicosia international conference of solidarity with Cyprus, in whose work delegations from 47 European, Asian, African, and Australisian countries and representatives of many international organizations took part. Harshly condemning the continuing imperialist interference in Cyprus' affairs, its participants declared: The elimination of the seat of tension in the eastern Mediterranean created as a result of this interference will help to strengthen security not only in that region but also throughout the world.

...On fine days there is endless blue sky over Cyprus. Cypriot patriots are fighting persistently to ensure that that sky is not darkened by the clouds of imperialist interference.

GREEK CONDITIONS FOR NATO EXERCISE PARTICIPATION

LD131005 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Athens December 13 TASS -- Greece will not participate in any NATO exercises as long as the top officials of the North Atlantic bloc refuse to recognize its sovereign rights in the Aegean Sea. A statement to this effect has been made here by Dimitrios Maroudas, a spokesman for the Government of Greece.

KOMAROV RECEIVES UK COMPANY DIRECTOR 12 DEC

LD122037 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Nikolay Komarov today received Managing Director of the British General Electric Company Lord Nelson. Questions of Soviet-British trade and economic relations, and business cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organisations and the British firm were discussed.

CHERNYAYEV, CPSU DELEGATION DEPART FOR MADRID

LD122040 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- A CPSU delegation -- alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee A.S. Chernyayev (head of the delegation), secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia G.N. Yenukidze and head of a section of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.I. Zuyev left Moscow today for Madrid at the invitation of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party to attend the 30th congress of the party.

SHAURO-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LISBON

PM121257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.F. Shauro, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, was in Lisbon 4-7 December at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee.

The delegation had meetings and talks with PCP leaders and familiarized itself with the work of regional party organizations. It was received by PCP Secretary General A. Cunhal.

The delegation was seen off at Lisbon airport by representatives of the PCP leadership and by V.P. Vdovin, USSR ambassador to Portugal.

The delegation returned to Moscow 9 December. [dates as published]

COMMENTARY VIEWS FRENCH DECISION TO BUY AWACS

LD122359 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Commentary by political observer Andrey Aleksandrov]

[Text] According to THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and THE WASHINGTON POST, France has decided to order from the United States AWACS reconnaissance aircraft. The French Air Force intends to buy three E3A planes, the military version of the Boeing 707, from the Boeing Corporation. They are to be delivered in 1986. This decision by Paris is not a simple commercial transaction with U.S. counterparts, but a serious new political step toward strengthening military cooperation with the United States and NATO, and the subordination of French military policy to the exigencies of Washington, our observer Andrey Aleksandrov writes.

By buying spy planes crammed with electronics from the United States, France finds itself more attached to the military strategy of the United States and NATO. France's socialist leaders often proclaim the independence of the French strike force and of military policy in general, and call themselves the heirs and observers of General De Gaulle's independent defense policy. On this pretext in particular they refuse to have the French nuclear arsenal taken into account in the balance of global forces in Europe. In fact France's military policy was independent when it depended on the Gaullist doctrine of defense in all directions, that is to say, without defining in advance who the enemy is, and when French territory was forbidden to foreign means of battle.

Now, especially since the socialists came to power, France's military independence is becoming increasingly illusory, while the alignment of its military policy with the United States and NATO is ever more real. Paris has without reservations borne the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in West Europe, aimed at the USSR and its allies. The socialist government has definitively abandoned the Gaullist strategy of defending in all directions, in order to adopt, in fact, the Atlantic strategy of forward battle [bataille de l'avant] that is to say, on the borders of the socialist countries. In addition, the French military program for 1984-88 designates the USSR as a potential enemy. In view of the forward battle in close cooperation with the NATO bloc, Paris, following the example of Washington, forms a rapid action force.

The French Armed Forces participate increasingly frequently in the NATO military maneuvers and also allow them to take place on French territory. Recently France has extended its military cooperation with the principal ally of Washington in Europe, the FRG, where the militarist forces of the revanchists hold their heads ever higher. France is in favor of initiating the FRG into non-nuclear, ultramodern, offensive weapons, including high-range missiles and heavy bombers, which is manifestly counter to the interests of security on the European Continent. All these actions are supported and encouraged to the maximum by the United States.

The leaders of this country and of NATO try at all costs to subjugate France's policy to the interests of their military-political strategy and to force it, as the other NATO countries, to bear the ever heavier burden of military spending. It is in this light that the French decision to buy AWACS planes from the United States must be interpreted. These spy planes will attach France more to the Atlantic system of prealert and reconnaissance. Will there be much left, then, of the independence of the French Armed Forces, our observer Andrey Aleksandrov writes in conclusion.

OVZNY ANSWERS NORWAY'S CHARGES AGAINST USSR

LD121824 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Ovzny writes:

Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, delivering a foreign policy address in parliament the other day, arbitrarily charged the Soviet Union with aggravating the international situation. In this way he actually put the problem upside down, in the teeth of truth.

The world situation has indeed been aggravated dramatically but this process has been caused by the escalation of the militarism and aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, primarily the USA, which is carrying on a feverish arms buildup, including the escalation of nuclear arsenals, and seeks to achieve military superiority and to upset the existing military-strategic parity. The United States and NATO do not slow down the pace of their war preparations and continue to rely on strength as the main tool of their foreign policies.

The Soviet Union believes that today there is no more urgent task than the task of removing the threat of nuclear war facing mankind. This is the goal of the entire foreign policy activity of the Soviet state and of its numerous concrete proposals for strengthening international security and restricting the arms race. The sincere striving of the Soviet Union to safeguard and strengthen peace is illustrated graphically by its proposal to the U.S. President that the USSR and the USA enter new talks on the entire range of inter-related questions of preventing the militarisation of space and reducing strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear arms.

Small countries also can make their contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace and the public of the north European countries, including Norway, views the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Nordic Europe as a major contribution of the peoples of that region to efforts to curb the arms race and promote international security.

But this approach of the people of goodwill does not accord with Oslo's official position. As the foreign minister stated, the Norwegian Government is against the establishment of any nuclear weapon-free zone without cooperation with NATO, the USA, and the Soviet Union. As for the pretext of cooperation with NATO and the USA in the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe, its purpose is perfectly clear: From the very moment when the idea of the nuclear weapon-free zone was formulated, the United States and NATO have been openly against it and it is precisely the U.S. approach that constitutes the main obstacle to the beginning of practical actions to translate that idea into practice.

The Soviet Union understands the striving of the peoples of the north European region to consolidate their security and to ward off nuclear catastrophe. For a real threat to that area arises from the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe (the trajectories of the flights of some of them will be passing also over the territories of north European countries). The USSR proclaimed more than once at the highest level its readiness to act as a guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and to consider the question of some measures with regard to its own adjacent territory, and also to discuss with parties concerned the question of imparting a non-nuclear status to the surface of the Baltic Sea.

A real reason of the stubborn turning down by the NATO circles of the idea of creating nuclear free zones is revealed in the further deliberations of the Norwegian minister. "Such a zone," he says, "would contradict NATO's strategy envisaging the first use of nuclear weapons..."

The Soviet Union, guided by a noble goal to rid humanity of nuclear threat assumed the commitment of exceptional importance: not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also not to use nuclear weapons against those states that keep from their production and acquisition and have no such weapons on their territories. All this shows convincingly who really is for peace and who threatens peace.

BRIEFS

DANISH MEDIA COOPERATION -- A working protocol has been signed in Copenhagen between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Danish Radio. The protocol was signed by the deputy chairman of USSR Gosteleradio, Yevstafiyev, and the general director of Danish Radio, Bindsloev. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 84 LD]

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA REPORTS KUWAITI HIJACKING

PM121203 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 9

[Report by special correspondent Igor Belyayev under the rubric "Hello, Kuwait": "It Happened Between Dubai and Karachi"]

[Text] Here is how it all happened.

It was 0300 on 4 December. In the air between Dubai (United Arab Emirates) and Karachi (Pakistan), six armed pirates hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner. Four of the pirates, allegedly Lebanese, had flown from Beirut and two from Tehran. How they took weapons onto the aircraft -- it is claimed they were Israeli submachine guns -- remains an enigma. When the pilot, Englishman Harry Clark, had a gun pointed at the back of his head, he followed instructions and swung the big aircraft with its 150 passengers and 11 crew members sharply to the northwest: Instead of Karachi, the airbus flew to Tehran, where it landed at Mehrabad Airport at 0500 local time....

On instructions from the Tehran authorities, the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft was moved to an isolated runway far from where the foreign airliners park. The hijackers went into action (to all appearances following a predetermined scenario), released 43 people (women and children) and separated Pakistani servicemen who had been returning home on the flight from the remaining passengers. Later, they too were released and flew on to Karachi. Three Kuwaiti diplomats and two U.S. citizens were kept totally isolated. At the same time, the hijackers demanded that the Kuwaiti authorities -- their ultimatum was intended for them -- release and immediately let out of the country 14 terrorists who had been convicted for their part of the explosions at the U.S. Embassy and French Consulate in Kuwait last December. Otherwise, the passengers of the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft would be....

Then something unexpected happened. First, all the captured passengers were declared to be hostages. However, by the morning of 9 December the majority of the passengers had been released.

Only 18 people remained on board the airbus. They still included the three Kuwaiti diplomats and at least two Americans. The hijackers, it was reported in Kuwait, decided to put them on trial. The Iranian authorities prevented the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft from taking off and continued negotiations....

Why did the tragedy occur with a Kuwaiti aircraft and with Kuwaiti citizens? I believe it was by no means fortuitous. After the U.S. Embassy and French Consulate in Kuwaiti had almost been blown sky-high last December -- the bombs damaged them but there were not the large number of victims the terrorists had counted on -- the Kuwaiti security services quickly arrested many of those involved in the bombings (it was largely a case of the extremist Shi'ite Da'wah organization) and handed them over to the courts. In the spring, 3 of the 14 accused were sentenced to death. The tragedy involving the Kuwaiti aircraft played out at Mehrabad Airport was designed to prevent the sentence from being carried out....

On 9 December, the hijackers continued releasing passengers from the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft. By that evening, just seven hostages remained on board: four Kuwaiti citizens, two Americans, and the British pilot. The hijackers placed explosives under the fuel tanks. The airport services turned off the warning lights around the Kuwaiti airbus. Suddenly, the IRNA news agency reported that the aircraft had been seized by a special assault group and the hostages were safe. None of them had been injured and the hijackers had surrendered.

The tragedy would seem to have had a "happy ending." However, the act of overt terrorism committed against Kuwait has caused profound indignation both in that Arab state and throughout the Persian Gulf region.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LEBANESE-ISRAELI TALKS

LD122212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Kim Gerasimov commentary]

[Text] The visit to the Near East by Richard Murphy, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, continues. He is having talks in the capitals of a number of states. Here is the latest news commentary by Kim Gerasimov:

[Gerasimov] If we believe the reports of American agencies, Murphy is trying to motivate the Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon. In other words, Washington's representative by his Near East trip would seem to be pursuing a quite decent objective: to help the Arab side rid itself of the aftermath of Israeli aggression, whose victim it became 2 years ago. The only trouble is that the Arabs have no grounds whatever for believing in the nobility of Washington's intentions, or its positions of an honest broker and an honest impartial mediator between Israel and the Arabs.

Indeed, how do the nobility, honesty, and impartiality of Washington's position in relation to Lebanon appear in light of the following questions: Could Israel start aggression against Lebanon without U.S. political and financial support? Could it defy the Arab countries if its Air Force were not equipped, say, with the latest American F-15 and F-16 war planes and "Hawkeye" electronic reconnaissance aircraft? Was it not the United States, together with Israel, that imposed on Lebanon the one-sided agreement of 17 May 1983 assigning southern Lebanon to Tel Aviv's control? Was it not the United States itself which in the final analysis threw its Marines, Navy, and Air Force against the Lebanese?

Questions like this could be asked until the cows come home. However, this is hardly necessary. Even leaders that are traditionally friendly toward the United States as such King Husayn of Jordan are now saying, and quite sharply too, that the United States is appearing in the role of Israel's ally.

As far as Washington's special emissaries in the Near East are concerned, their mission consists primarily of behind-the-scenes arm-twisting [zakulisnoye vylamyvaniye ruk]. Maybe it is becoming more difficult for them to do so now. What, for example, is really meant by Washington's desire to instigate talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon? Simply that Lebanon should give in to Tel Aviv's demand for the transfer of the south of the country into the hands of Antonine Lahad, Israel's puppet. As a result of this, southern Lebanon would essentially remain under the control of the present occupation forces. It is not surprising that the Lebanese side rejects all attempts to impose agreements like this upon them.

Murphy's current visit to the Near East acquires a particularly somber hue in light of the recent statement by his boss, Secretary of State Shultz, who advocated the United States using military force abroad even if, as he put it, there is no guarantee of support for such an action from the public.

In truth the American politicans do not benefit from the lessons of the failure of American policy in the Near East.

TASS CITES REPORT OF MAURITANIAN MILITARY COUP

LD121711 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 12 TASS -- A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports from Nouakchott that a military coup has been staged in Mauritania today. An official communique transmitted by Radio Nouakchott says that the Military Committee of National Salvation remains the country's supreme governing body. Chief of the General Staff of the Mauritanian Army, former Prime Minister Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya became the committee's chairman.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH USSR

PM121041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Profound Gratitude"]

[Text] London, 7 Dec -- Ethiopia is deeply grateful to the Soviet Union, from whom it has received all-around assistance since the overthrow of the feudal monarchic regime in 1974, Goshu Wolde, the country's foreign minister, has declared. In an interview for the London newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, he noted the great effectiveness of the fraternal aid provided by the USSR and other socialist community countries, which are greatly contributing to Ethiopia's economic progress. The socialist states, the minister pointed out, are building plants and hydroelectric station in our country, prospecting for oil, and implementing major agricultural projects. They have swiftly come to the aid of the population in areas hit by the extreme drought. Ethiopia firmly advocates the further strengthening of these fruitful relations.

Goshu Wolde criticized Washington's policy with respect to developing countries and Ethiopia in particular. The Reagan administration refuses to maintain good relations with Ethiopia because our people have opted for the path of socioeconomic progress based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. However, Washington should steer a more realistic course. Ethiopia has no intention of encroaching upon U.S. national interests. Our revolution threatens neither neighboring nor any other countries. Ethiopia is not a member of any military bloc. As a nonaligned country, it advocates friendship with all peoples and peaceful equitable cooperation with all states irrespective of their socioeconomic systems.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SAO TOME

PM121111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] The delegation of CPSU party officials headed by S.V. Lutsenko, secretary of Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, has returned to Moscow from a visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe at the invitation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Central Committee.

IMF'S PRESCRIPTION FOR ARGENTINA'S ILLS SCORED

LD071414 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires December 7 TASS -- TASS correspondents Oleg Kolesnikov and Isidoro Gilbert report: Argentina's dependence on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has increased and it will not be long before this will have a bad effect on the national economy and the position of popular masses. This opinion is held by prominent Argentinian economists, politicians and trade unionists who are critical of recent agreements with international banks to revise deadlines for paying back Argentina's foreign debt which has been inherited from former military regimes and stands at nearly 46 billion dollars.

The IMF confronted this country with tough demands of "domestic austerity" as a condition for granting credits. The demands boil down to cuts in wages and salaries as well as in deductions for social needs, the lifting of control over prices, and a decrease in the rate of employment. The IMF's "prescriptions" have a far-reaching aim of subordinating not only Argentina's economy but also its policy to Western interests.

Argentina won a postponement for paying back 28 billion dollars of debts and the government believes that the "break" will help revitalize the economy. But specialists say that, far from easing the situation, the new agreement will only further increase the country's debt which has now exceeded 50 billion dollars and will keep steadily growing.

The agreement with the IMF is opposed by leading Argentinian trade unions who say that the working people will not discontinue their campaign against high costs of life and for better conditions of life. They note that real wages and salaries this year shrank by 13 percent, while the rate of inflation zoomed by 700 percent. Nearly 28 percent of the Argentinians live below the poverty line. The number of the jobless, according to official data, amounts to one and a half million and keeps growing as result of wholesale dismissals.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS JAMAICAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD122052 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- A CPSU delegation consisting of the deputy head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee V.N. Ignatenko (head of the delegation) and the consultant of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee (I.A. Skolov) left Moscow for Kingston today at the invitation of the Workers' Party of Jamaica to attend the third congress of the party.

GRISHIN PARTICIPATES IN MOSCOW CITY SOVIET SESSION

LD112032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At today's session of the Moscow City Soviet, a plan was adopted for the integrated economic and social development of the capital and its budget for 1985. Also discussed was the progress of implementation of the current year's plan. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City Communist Party Committee.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKSSR CREATIVE UNIONS

LD121847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] In Kiev today a joint plenum of the governing bodies of Ukrainian creative unions was held. Activity on fulfilling tasks set in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the jubilee plenum of the governing bodies of the USSR Union of Writers was discussed. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed those present. Those taking part in the joint plenum outlined their future program for the work of the creative unions in the republic.

PRAVDA CARRIES CHELOMEY OBITUARY SIGNATORIES

PM121048 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 December in its First Edition carries on page 3 an obituary of Academician V.N. Chelomey, signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, L.V. Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Aleksandrov, I.F. Dmitriyev, V.A. Medvedev, O.D. Baklanov, I.S. Silayev, I.S. Belousov, V.V. Bakhirev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.I. Shokin, S.A. Afanasyev, B.V. Balmont, V.I. Konotop, N.S. Stroyev, V.V. Kozlov, B.A. Komissarov, S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.F. Tolubko, S.G. Gorshkov, V.M. Shabanov, A.A. Maksimov, V.N. Konovalov, A.S. Matrenin, V.N. Ivanov, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Kotelnikov, V.P. Glushkov, V.F. Utkin, V.I. Kuznetsov, D.A. Polukhin, A.I. Kiselev, D.A. Tarakov, G.A. Yefremov."

Funeral Proceedings

PM131154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "On the Last Journey"]

[Text] On 12 December Moscow said farewell to Academician V.N. Chelomey, outstanding scientist and designer in the sphere of rocket technology, member of the CPSU, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, and winner of the Lenin and USSR State prizes.

The S.P. Gorbunov Palace of Culture, where the coffin containing the deceased's body was displayed, was in mourning. There were many wreaths in the hall, one of them from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The awards conferred on the outstanding designer of Soviet rocket technology and flying apparatuses, who carried out important scientific work in the sphere of mechanics and educated numerous scientist and engineer cadres, lay on scarlet velvet.

Somber music was played. Comrades V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, V.V. Kuznetsov, and M.V. Zimyanin joined the honor guard.

The mourning vigil was kept by V.E. Dymshits, Ya.P. Ryabov, L.V. Smirnov, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.F. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; eminent military leaders, scientists, and designers.

A funeral meeting was held at Novodevichye Cemetery, where V.N. Chelomey was buried.

VOROTNIKOV ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN REPORTED

PM121509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to the Uzbek SSR"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in the Uzbek SSR 7-10 December. He took part in celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party.

V.I. Vorotnikov visited the Tashkent branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum and laid flowers at the monument to the leader of the revolution. Flowers were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the monument to the 14 Turkestan Commissars.

The member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers attended the opening of the second line on the Tashkent subway and familiarized himself with the jubilee exhibition at the republic's exhibition of national economic achievements. He visited the Tashkent V.P. Chkalov Aircraft Production Association and took a trip to Samarkand Oblast, where he visited the Bagizagan Sovkhoz.

In conversations with industrial and agricultural workers, V.I. Vorotnikov inquired in detail about economic development and progress in fulfilling the Food Program. Particular attention was devoted to questions of the speediest introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production, the economical expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources, the raising of labor productivity, and the improvement of the quality of output and reduction of prime costs.

V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied on his tour of the republic by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G.Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Addresses Tashkent Meeting

PM121151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Under the Leninist Banner of the Peoples' Friendship: Ceremonial Session in Tashkent"[

[Text] Tashkent, 8 Dec -- Uzbekistan's cities and villages are in colorful attire. It is a holiday in this ancient land -- the republic and its Communist Party are 60 years old.

A ceremonial session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet was held in Tashkent today to mark the noteworthy date.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with enthusiasm.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Permit me first of all, he said, to fulfill with great satisfaction the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- to convey to you and to all the republic's working people cordial congratulations on the jubilee and the most sincere wishes for success in all spheres of socialist building.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government of the RSFSR send you warm congratulations and wishes for further successes. They express their firm confidence that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples will continue to strengthen and develop.

In the last 6 decades the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia of the republic, in indissoluble fraternal alliance with all our country's peoples, have traveled a glorious path of socialist creation. The ideas of October and of the great Lenin inspired the Uzbek people, freed their creative forces and spiritual energy, and ensured an unprecedented upsurge by a formerly backward outpost of tsarist Russia toward the heights of the new life.

Uzbekistan's working class has grown and matured. Before the revolution there were only 18,000 workers here, while today some 3 million people work at the republic's enterprises, armed with modern knowledge and powerful machinery.

In prerevolutionary Uzbekistan, a region of ancient culture, not much more than 2 percent of the population were literate. Today Uzbekistan is not only a region of universal literacy, but approximately one in five people working in the national economy have higher and secondary specialized education.

Modern aircraft, tractors and agricultural machines, ferrous and nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, electronic and radio instruments, textiles, and food products are produced by more than 1,700 enterprises in the republic. They have nearly all been created during the years of Soviet power. The republic grows more than two-thirds of the country's "white gold." Under the leadership of party organizations, the cotton growers do much to improve fiber quality and increase the output of fine-fiber varieties of cotton.

Socialism has transformed the whole face of your ancient and eternally young land. Reservoirs, irrigation canals, and hydroengineering complexes have been constructed in desert regions. Uzbekistan's experience in land reclamation is being studied and applied, taking their own conditions into account, in the Russian Non-Chernozem, on the Volga, in the northern Caucasus, and in the Far East. In Vladimir, Ivanovo, Novgorod, and Tyumen Oblasts the Uzbek land reclamation workers give patronage assistance to rural workers. This is especially important today, when in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum the country has embarked on the implementation of the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program, the speaker stressed.

The RSFSR, in its turn, gives multifaceted help to fraternal Uzbekistan. This is socialist internationalism in action.

In the years of Soviet power the republic's scientific and spiritual potential has increased immeasurably. The artistic culture of the fraternal Uzbek people is developing harmoniously and fruitfully.

The successes of Uzbekistan's working people in developing production forces, science, and culture are the result of the development of the Soviet economy as a unified national economic complex, the result of the constant influence of that mighty factor for progress which is the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples.

The Uzbek Communist Party has led its people to glorious achievements in building the new life, and is now a detachment of more than 600,000 leading workers, peasants, and intellectuals. In the terrible struggle to establish and consolidate Soviet power in Uzbekistan and in the merciless breaking of reactionary feudal landowning principles and traditions, the Leninist Communists, people boundlessly devoted to communist ideals, marched in the vanguard.

The party's Leninist nationalities policy has multiplied our forces and radically changed human and internation relations, transforming them into relations of true equality, trust, mutual assistance, and friendship. We were united in the years of grave trials. We had to deny ourselves much in order to help our friends for whom things were more difficult.

Concepts which are sacred for us -- the peoples' friendship, internationalism -- have in the land of the soviets become not simply the norm of state and public life, but the inner moral need of the Soviet person, V.I. Vorotnikov stressed.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, we cannot help returning again and again in memory to the real feat of internationalism accomplished by the Uzbek people in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Sending its best sons to the front, Uzbekistan paternally received into its own family and warmed with the warmth of its own heart more than a million evacuees from the country's western regions, including more than 200,000 children.

And 18 years ago, when a terrible natural disaster -- the earthquake -- struck your capital, Moscow, Leningrad, many other Russian cities, oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics, and all the country's union republics came to Tashkent's assistance.

The historic gains of real socialism are indisputable and impressive, the speaker went on. But life does not stand still; it poses ever more complex, qualitatively new tasks for us.

Next year's plan consolidates the positive trends which have emerged in the country's economic and social development recently. To maintain and develop these trends and create a basis for further dynamic growth -- that is how workers in the country's national economy understand their duty.

First and foremost, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed at the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, the main emphasis must be on the further intensification of social production, rational conduct of the national economy, and the saving of material resources. The strategic task set by the party at the present stage is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. What is needed first and foremost is to extend the introduction of scientific achievements into production.

Rational management means constantly seeking reserves for the growth of labor productivity, steadily improving the management machinery, and tirelessly striving to improve the quality of output, especially consumer goods, and this is inseparable from the conscientious fulfillment by every working person of the task entrusted to him.

Major work continues in the country to strengthen party and state discipline and impose order in all spheres of our life, V.I. Vorotnikov said. This pricipled course by the party has the full support of Communists and working people. Among the measures aimed at increasing labor productivity, improving the organization of production, and creating a sound moral and psychological climate in labor collectives, not the least important is the resolute and implacable struggle against various abuses and violations of law and order. Here particular importance is attached, as the CPSU Central Committee points out, to the personal example of the Communist and especially the Communist leader, his creative approach to the task, his energy and persistence in eradicating shortcomings, and his high degree of personal conscientiousness, modesty, and unity of word and deed.

There is no doubt that such a mighty and dynamic force as your republican party organization is capable of resolving the tasks of improving the standard of party leadership of the economy, strengthening party political work among the masses in every way, and successfully implementing the intensive plans that have been outlined.

At the same time, Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us, the party becomes even stronger and more militant when it purges itself of selfish people who place their personal interests above society's interests. That is why the measures adopted by the republic's Communist Party recently to strengthen discipline and order, rectify a number of shortcomings in the sphere of management and education, and increase the responsibility of leading cadres centrally and locally meet with approval and support not only in Uzbekistan, but in all the fraternal republics.

New stimuli to creative, constructive labor by Soviet people and to rally them further around the CPSU are to be found in the preparations, now under way, for the 27th party congress. Permit me to express confidence that the Communists and all the working people of Uzbekistan will greet the next CPSU congress with impressive new successes.

V.I. Vorotnikov then dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Only selfless labor by every one of us, the constant strengthening of the Soviet land's economic and defense might, and the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community countries and all the planet's antiwar forces can thwart the insane plans of the nuclear adventurists, ensure a return to detente, and establish relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between all countries.

Our party and state will continue to do everything to develop, deepen, and improve relations with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, whose cohesion and might are the most reliable guarantee of peace and the people's security.

A report was delivered by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. On behalf of the Communists and all working people of the republic, he expressed cordial thanks and profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko for the warm words of congratulations, the high assessment of Soviet Ubekistan's achievements, and the constant Leninist concern for the republic's economic and cultural development. We all infinitely cherish the attention of Konstantin Ustinovich and his wishes and recommendations for the republic's further economic and social development, the speaker said. They give the Communists and all working people of Uzbekistan new strength and energy to implement the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The mighty upsurge of Uzbekistan, like the other republics of the Soviet Union, to the heights of social progress is the remarkable fruit of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the result of the selfless labor of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia.

Farmers and all working people in Uzbekistan regard the steady increase of the production of "white gold," cotton fiber, and the improvement of its quality as the task of the whole people and as their paramount international duty. As a result of the measures adopted, the quality of raw cotton has improved considerably and the output of cotton fiber is now above the plan, the speaker noted.

Soviet Uzbekistan's working people, the speaker said, solemnly declare that they will be true to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, will rally their ranks still more closely around the CPSU Central Committee, and will do all they can to further strengthen the might of our great socialist fatherland.

The following leaders of delegations greeted the ceremonial session: from Moscow -- I.D. Pisarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; from the Kazakh SSR -- N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; from the Kirgiz SSR -- Y.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; from the Tajik SSR -- R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; and from the Turkmen SSR -- M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DISCUSSES IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

PM131146 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Ideological Work Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] An All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum" was held in Moscow 10-11 December.

The task of the conference, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his greetings message to the participants, was "to comprehensively interpret the accumulated experience, thoroughly analyze how the plenum's ideas and directives are being implemented, mainly to discuss and outline what must be done and what attention must be primarily focused on in order to make full use of the active, transforming force of our ideology in solving vital economic and social problems and in working people's communist education."

The conference represents a definite milestone in the work to fulfill the decisions of the June plenum and an important link in the preparation for the routine 27th CPSU Congress. The report by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the conference emphasized that it is question of measuring the pulse of ideological activity against the high social criteria of its effectiveness and against the country's general labor rhythm. This task is urgent since many problems in the sphere of ideological activity raised by the plenum are still being resolved only slowly and by no means all the shortcomings are being successfully surmounted.

The chief result of the last few years is that the party and the people, following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress, are confidently advancing along the path of improving all aspects of Soviet society's life. A realistic, creative approach toward work and intolerance of shortcomings are being increasingly firmly established in the activity of party organizations and state and economic organs. The struggle everywhere to assert order, discipline, organization, and exactingness toward cadres has been universally approved. These measures have heightened the party's prestige and have strengthened its links with the masses.

Since the June plenum the CPSU Central Committee has adopted the fundamental decision on reforming general education and vocational schools and has implemented a number of measures to improve the activity of the mass news media, strengthen young people's communist education and patriotic and atheist work among the working people. The style, methods, and organization of party organizations' ideological activity are improving. The CPSU Central Committee highly values the multifaceted activity of ideological workers: agitation and propaganda workers, lecturers, journalists, people's teachers, and cultural enlightenment workers.

The fundamental basis for the further improvement of ideological and all party political work is the theoretical directives and propositions put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding the level of social maturity that Soviet society has attained. They concretize the concept of the developed socialist society and caution us against jumping the gun and confusing what exists with what has yet to be attained. These propositions define the strategy for improving developed socialism and the organic connection between that strategy and the party's ideological education work at the present stage.

Tremendous potential for accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development lies in combining the masses' initiative with a scientifically substantiated, creative approach toward resolving urgent problems. Special responsibility is placed on the social sciences in this connection. The improvement of developed socialism determines the need to enrich our ideas regarding many problems of social sciences.

The economy has been and remains the leading sphere for the application of efforts in ideological activity. The experience of the last few years cogently shows what a great impact an increase in the level of ideological, mass political, and organizational work among the working people has on the results of labor activity. The party is setting ideological workers the task of consolidating and multiplying the positive shifts in the economy.

The prospects for the development of the Soviet economy are determined by the course of the intensification of social production. It is now very important to impart to the process of intensification a truly people's character and the same political resonance that the industrialization of the country once had. The main link making it possible to implement a decisive breakthrough in intensifying the national economy and increasing the pace of economic and social development is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The task is to focus the explanatory, mobilizing, and organizational activity of all ideological personnel and all means of printed and oral propaganda and agitation on the main directions of the party's socioeconomic policy.

Scientific and technical progress demands that the attention paid to questions of the cultural and technical level of all working people, the working class and the peasantry, be considerably increased. This necessitates a restructuring of the cadre training system from schools and vocational and technical schools to VUZes. The tasks of strengthening the moral and material preconditions specialists and for enhancing the role and prestige of engineers are becoming increasingly urgent.

The foundation of communist instruction and education is the molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in working people. These aims are served by the extensive system of party enlightenment and mass political and economic studies, which now embrace more than 65 million people. The main direction in further improving political enlightenment lies in its scientific and theoretical enrichment and in strengthening organic links with life and the everyday practice of labor collectives.

Since the June plenum positive changes have occurred in the main directions of mass political and agitation work. Lecture propaganda is being conducted in the country in a more organized and purposeful fashion. The upcoming election campaign for the elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets will be a real social test of the effectiveness of mass political work.

The role and importance of publicity is increasing in ideological work. Extensive, timely, and frank information is a manifestation of trust in people and a recognition of their abilities to analyze particular events and problems. "Publicity in the work of party and state organs," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his report at the conference, "is an effective means of combating bureaucratic distortions and obliges people to display a more thoughtful approach toward the adoption of decisions and the organization of monitoring their fulfillment, and toward the rectification of shortcomings and omssions. The cogency of propaganda, the effectiveness of education, and the ensuring of unity of word and deed depend to a great extent on this."

Questions of increasing Soviet people's labor and social activeness largely depend on the atmosphere prevailing in the labor collective. Great scope for developing initiative and forming a truly creative atmosphere is opened up by the Law on Labor Collectives, whose skillful application creates the possibility of really activating people's energy. In this connection ideological workers are faced with the task of arranging organizational and educational work in such a way that every collective exerts an active influence on the development of the individual's creative forces.

The highest meaning of the party's activity has been and remains concern for the people's good and for the fuller implementation of the principles of social justice. The implementation of these objectives strengthens Soviet people's trust in the party and contributes to the growth of their labor and political activeness. Practice testifies what a tremendous influence on heightening Soviet people's consciousness, labor and social activeness is exerted by the consistent resolution of vital questions of education, public health, and the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere and by the further improvement of the activity of cultural and artistic institutions.

A leading place in the party's ideological work at the stage of developed socialism belongs to the mass propaganda and agitation media -- the press, radio, and television. Since the June plenum the topicality, timeliness, pithiness, and effectiveness of items in the mass media have improved markedly. The main hero in the press is Soviet man, our contemporary -- the creator of all the material and spiritual assets of the socialist society. At the same time, one cannot help seeing that many press items and broadcasts are still characterized by monotony, impersonality, and superficiality. There are still many editorial collectives that do not display creative initiative and a questing approach and do not reveal in their materials Soviet man in all the diversity of his interests, aspirations, concerns, and deeds -- as working person, citizen, and family member living a rich spiritual life.

The present stage is characterized by a further deepening of the ideological struggle in the world. The ideological activeness of the monopoly bourgeoisie has increased considerably in recent years. A huge propaganda machine has been created in the West and sophisticated technical facilities and subversive and psychological methods are actively used. Under these conditions, M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in this speech at the conference, "we must take fully into account the extent to which the demands regarding the content and character of our propaganda work are increasing." The task is to increase the assertiveness of Soviet propaganda, whose point is not only to expose bourgeois fabrications but also to affirm our ideals, the socialist way of life, and true freedom and democracy, and to propagandize the historic achievements of socialism and the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The assertiveness of our propaganda assumes a further improvement in the standard of the content and the timeliness of information.

The further improvement of the effectiveness of all directions of ideological work is determined by the level of leadership and by the work style of party committees. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his greetings message to the conference participants, it is a question of mastering the Leninist work style, which is "characterized by realism, extensive reliance on science, and knowledge and consideration of people's interests and demands." However, as the facts show, a businesslike approach toward the organization of ideological activity is still not displayed everywhere. Formalism, which finds expression in the incompetence and indifference of certain ideological workers and in the substitution of a bureaucratic approach, in which the main thing is not action but the semblance of action, for a party political approach, remains a serious obstacle.

The increase in the role and importance of ideology in the life of the socialist society as the sphere of thought, action, and education obliges the party persistently and consistently to improve the forms and methods of ideological work and to display a creative and genuinely innovative approach.

The conference participants, relying on the propositions formulated in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's greetings message, carefully analyzed in their speeches vital problems of ideological activity under the conditions of developed socialism, shared the experience they have accumulated, revealed the existing shortcomings and omissions, and submitted specific proposals aimed at widely developing mass political and organizational work in the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In their letter to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the conference participants expressed cordial gratitude for the attention and concern shown toward ideological workers and gave an assurance that, guided by the party's principled directives on questions of ideology and propaganda and enriched with advanced experience and new knowledge, they will steadily increase the effectiveness of their activity and work with inspiration to resolve the tasks of improving developed socialism.

CHARGES OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN USSR REBUTTED

LD130320 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Interview granted by commentator Aleksandr Yegorov to unidentified announcer -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] We have been getting many letters asking about the life of Jews in the Soviet Union. Quite a few of the letters are critical. It is apparent that their authors have drawn their ideas about Soviet Jews from the American news media. But how true are the statements the media makes? What opportunities do Soviet Jews really have to, say, study their language, preserve their culture, and practice Judaism? Let us listen to Radio Moscow commentator Aleksandr Yegorov: Now first, what does he think of the claim that in the Soviet Union anti-Semitism is official policy?

[Yegorov] If this claim were true it would be hard to understand how it happens that hundreds of Jews stand at the head of Soviet industrial enterprises, supervise ministries and administrations, and hold high positions in the Armed Forces. Or how it happens that six Jews are elected members of the national parliament, and thousands are elected members of the parliaments of the various Soviet republics and the local governments.

[Announcer] Perhaps Soviet Jews are able to reach these positions despite official policy, exclusively owing to their outstanding abilities.

[Yegorov] There is no denying that the Jewish nation has many gifted people in it, just as any nation has. But what were the Jews in Russia of the tsars able to achieve? They were restricted to certain places of residence. They faced quotas in trying to enter institutions of learning. Their culture and religion were persecuted and they were barred from government positions. It was only after the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia that Jews received the same rights as all other ethnic groups and could give full expression to their talents. Soviet Government abolished all restrictions and privileges based on nationality. This gave all the ethnic groups in the country equal opportunities to develop. The Soviet Constitution makes it punishable by law to directly or indirectly restrict the rights of citizens or give citizens direct or indirect privileges because of their race or nationality. Soviet law also punishes any attempt to advocate racial or ethnic exclusiveness, enmity or contempt. Under the Criminal Code anyone found guilty is liable to imprisonment of 6 months to 3 years or internal exile of 2 to 5 years.

[Announcer] So there is no infringement on the rights of Soviet Jews. Then why is it no institution of learning in the Soviet Union gives instruction in Hebrew?

[Yegorov] Hebrew has never been the language of the Jewish community in this country. It wasn't before the revolution and hasn't been since. The language of the Jewish community has always been Yiddish, but Hebrew is studied in our institutions of higher learning that prepare philologists and specialists in Eastern cultures.

For example, it is taught in the Institute of Asian and African Studies at Moscow University and in the Universities of Leningrad and Tbilisi.

[Announcer] If Yiddish is the traditional language of the Jewish community in this country, why is it that the number of schools with instruction in Yiddish has declined in Soviet times? At least Western news media say this is so.

[Yegorov] And indeed it is. Let me explain why. In the first years of Soviet Government, many regions where there were fairly large Jewish communities set up general and vocational schools with instruction in Yiddish. There was a need for this because the Jews in those areas had kept to themselves and had a poor knowledge of Russian or the other languages of those localities. Sometimes they didn't know them at all. But in the twenties and especially in the thirties, hundreds of thousands of Jews left these areas because now they could live wherever they wished. Soviet Government did not restrict their place of residence as the tsarist governments had done. So, gradually the schools with instruction in Yiddish closed down for lack of students. In addition many Jewish families began sending their children to Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and other schools where instruction was in the local language, and not only because they wanted to take advantage of the equality of ethnic groups that Soviet Government had introduced. They realized that knowing one of the mainstream languages would make it easier for their children to communicate with people of other Soviet ethnic groups and give them more opportunities for education and jobs. Today only about 14 percent of the Jews in the Soviet Union name Yiddish as their native language. The rest consider Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and other mainstream languages their native tongue. But the Soviet Union does have schools with instruction in Yiddish. These are situated in the Jewish autonomous region in the east, known as Birobidzhan. Two years ago, incidentally, the region put out a new primer in Yiddish in a large edition.

[Announcer] And what about other publications in Yiddish? Many listeners say they have heard there are none, and they want to know why.

[Yegorov] There are such publications. But before I go into details, let me say that not a single Western publisher has shown a readiness to put out the books of Soviet writers who write in Yiddish or to issue an anthology of the stories and poetry that have appeared in the Moscow-based Yiddish-language monthly Sovietish HEIMLAND. I don't know, either, any Western record company that would be ready to issue a disc with songs in Yiddish performed by the Soviet singers (?Jozef Kobson) and Galine (?Karvat). Now about publications in Yiddish in the Soviet Union: In just the past 17 years we have issued 271 books by Jewish authors in a total edition of nearly 2 million copies. What is more, many of the books of Jewish authors are translated into Russian and other Soviet languages, and in this way enter the mainstream of Soviet culture.

[Announcer] Some American listeners seem to think, judging by their letters, that our colleges and universities have quotas for Jews.

[Yegorov] The best proofs that this is nonsense is that the Soviet Union is ahead of all the Western nations, including the United States and even Isreal, for the number of Jewish college graduates in proportion to the Jewish population. Between 1959 and 1978 the number of Soviet Jews with a higher education rose from 277,000 to 395,000.

[Announcer] Quite a few listeners ask about the opportunities for Soviet Jews to practice Judaism.

In tsarist Russia, the Greek Orthodox Church was the dominant religion; Judaism was persecuted. Many listeners seem to think that this is still the situation.

[Yegorov] Let me stress that the Soviet Government puts all religions in the country on the same plane. It gives them equal rights. We consider it essential for freedom of religion. Consequently, Jewish believers have the same opportunities to worship as people of other beliefs. And believers or not, they enjoy all the rights and freedoms of a Soviet citizen.

[Announcer] And what share of Soviet Jews are believers?

[Yegorov] Religion is strictly a personal matter in the view of the Soviet authorities. No documents require a person to state his religious beliefs. So there are no special statistics on the number of churchgoers. We can only judge the extent of religious fervor among the Jewish population by selective sociological studies and the attendance at synagogues. A poll taken some years ago in the Belorussian city of Bobruysk showed that only about two percent of the Jews there consider themselves believers. If we assume that the percentage is about the same throughout the Soviet Union, we get around 60,000 believers, or 2.7 percent of the Jewish population. But, of course, this is a very approximate figure. The center of Judaism in this country is the Moscow Synagogue. It publishes calendars and prayer books regularly, and has a school to prepare rabbis and other religious functionaries. It also holds conferences of religious leaders. The chief rabbi is Adolf Shayevich. All in all, there are (?90) synagogues in the Soviet Union. The largest are situated in Moscow, Riga, Leningrad, Kiev, Kishinev, Odessa, Tbilisi, Kutaisi, and Tashkent. In addition, wherever Jewish believers live they form groups of at least 10 men for common prayers.

[Announcers] Listeners also ask in their letters if Jews can leave the Soviet Union.

[Yegorov] There is only one case in which a request for an exit visa is turned down, and that is if the person in question has had access to classified information. This applies to everyone, not only to Jews of course. This restriction operates in many countries, the United States, too. Since World War II 250,000 Jews have left the Soviet Union for Israel, and before the formation of Israel, for Palestine. Only 16 out of every 1000 were refused exit visas. That makes 1.6 percent of all applicants. Applications are considered once again when the classified information in question is declassified. During three years, 1976, 1977, and 1978, 2,000 Jews were issued exit visas after renewed application.

IZVESTIYA COMPARISON OF PRAVDA GORBACHEV REPORT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 December in its Morning Edition on page 2 publishes a version of the report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev at the 10 December session of the Moscow All-Union Scientfic and Practical Conference. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "The People's Living Creativity," has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 2-9, revealing the following variation:

Page R 8, paragraph ten, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...attention toward people.

Unfortunately, we also still encounter instances of a different kind. We continue to receive complaints from workers of an officious, bureaucratic attitude toward their needs and requests, of the arrogant behavior of some leaders and officials, and of nepotism and favoritism.

The mass media ... (Substituting alternate paragraph)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON EXPANDING ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM130939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Expanding the Scale of the Experiment"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, a large-scale economic experiment has been in progress in five sectors of industry. The main purpose is to accelerate the intensification of the national economy and improve the efficiency and quality of labor. At the same time, the rights of production collectives are extended and their responsibility for the end results of economic activity is increased.

The results of the work under the experimental conditions indicate the experiment's beneficial influence on the labor collectives' affairs. Thus, enterprises in Belorussian light industry, the Ukrainian food industry, and Lithuanian local industry have begun to completely fulfill delivery plans according to contracts. There has been a marked increase in the level of plan fulfillment, taking account of contractual commitments by enterprises in the two union ministries that are taking part in the experiment -- the electrical equipment industry and heavy and transport machine building. In all, these five ministries targets for reducing the prime cost of output and increasing profits have been overfulfilled.

Stable normatives for the formation of wage funds have given the enterprise collectives an interest in fulfilling plans with the least possible number of personnel. This has made it possible to increase the production of output through increased labor productivity. The rate of technical renewal of enterprises is accelerating because collectives have been given the opportunity to create their own production development fund.

At the same time, not all the opportunities are yet being fully utilized. Autonomous financing principles are developing more slowly than required in the activity of labor collectives. Petty tutelage of enterprises by the apparatus of ministries and all-union production associations is still going on. Apart from economic measures, there is also a need for changes in the work style and methods of scientific, technical, and construction subunits of sectors, associations, and enterprises.

In view of all this, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision to continue the experiment, bringing in a number of additional sectors of the national economy as of 1 January 1985. They include five union ministries -- the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. The Azerbaijani, Belorussian, Latvian, Moldavian, and Estonian Ministries of the Food Industry will join the experiment, along with the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the RSFSR Ministry of Fish Industry, plus several more republican ministries of light industry and consumer services and enterprises in certain other sectors.

The expansion in the scale of the experiment will make it possible to deepen its basic tenets and enrich the methods of management of work practice in various sectors. In particular, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production must be considerably accelerated. Demands on the technical standard and quality of machine building products are increasing. This will benefit both from stricter state certification of output and from an improvement in the work of design and technological organizations. The basic principles of the engineering experiment now under way at five Leningrad assocations will be extended to them.

At the same time, normatives for the formation of funds for sociocultural measures are being revised and increased, which will give the collectives a still greater interest in increasing the efficiency of their work. A number of levers are aimed at providing incentives for saving material expenditures and extending the production of output for exports and the quest for new forms of integration of the management of production, supply, sales, and trade.

The expansion in the experiment's framework will make it possible to broaden the scale of the quest for an effective economic management system. However, only a modest role in this is assigned to ferrous metallurgy enterprises: Only six combines and plants in that sector will take part in the new stage of the development of the economic management machinery. Naturally, this does not correspond to the role that the sector must play, since the successful work of the machine builders taking part in the experiment largely depends on this sector's work.

For labor collectives and management, the new stage in the experiment is to be a major test of their ability to conduct the economic quest and rapidly increase the efficiency of their labor in keeping with the times and to develop a creative style of economic activity. In order to better overcome interdepartmental barriers in the course of the experiment, it is necessary to increase the role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR Gosbank, USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR State Committee for Prices, and a number of other administrative departments. It is important for the wage fund, under the experimental conditions, to be formed on the basis of progressive, truly stable normatives and indicators. There must also be an end to unjustified annual plan adjustments.

In connection with the economic experiment, the problem of improving the qualifications of engineer and leadership cadres in the sphere of economic and administrative innovations has become more acute. These are complex demands. The sector staffs, central economic departments, and their party committees must organize study for cadres in such a way as to ensure that it results in the specialists being able to think and manage in a way that makes full use of the wide range of new rights and duties.

Local party organs and enterprise party and trade union committees must step up work on providing ideological backup for the economic experiment. This work must be aimed at developing in working people a modern style of economic thought and a high sense of responsibility for the collective's affairs and the end results of labor. In connection with the expansion of the experiment's framework, the terms of socialist competition both among enterprise subunits and associated collectives in different sectors must be revised and clarified. One of the main aims of labor rivalry now is the unconditional fulfillment of orders for the full range of products. The quest for new reserves for economic intensification must be placed at the service of a fitting end to the 11th 5-Year Plan so as to ensure unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges.

FAR EAST SHIPPING CHIEF ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM121333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 2

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy Yu.M. Volmer of Maritime Kray's Ussurisyskiy Electoral Okrug, chief of the Far East shipping line, to 28 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The geographical location of the Far East determines the important role in its development of sea transport, particularly the Far East shipping line, which accounts for 40 percent of all sea shipments in the basin.

The successful resolution of the national economic tasks facing the entire Far East Region depends to a considerable extent on increasing the efficiency and reliability of its work.

The shippping line's present potential currently enables it to increase freight turnover in its southern ports by 25 percent. Without bringing in more capital investments, we are prepared to increase by more than 5 million metric tons the volume of freight handling from the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone, including 2 million metric tons of coal, 2 million tons of timber, 300,000 metric tons of wood chips, and 1 million metric tons of containerized freight.

It is indisputable that the comprehensive solution of the region's transport problem will largely depend on the speediest examination of the question of building a direct rail outlet to Maritime Kray's seaports from the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad.

The creation of a highly efficient and reliable system of transport provision in the Far East has required a new approach to the organization and technology of shipments, including a fundamental change in the nature of polar shipping -- a transition everywhere from the passive tactics of waiting for favorable weather conditions to the tactics of active work in difficult ice conditions. This has become possible because our merchant fleet has been supplemented with powerful diesel and nuclear-powered icebreakers and multipurpose Arctic transports.

Today we have already lengthened the Arctic shipping season in the eastern area of the Soviet Arctic and have begun year-round shipping to the Chukotka ports of Egvekinot and Provideniye, which provides geologists, miners, and power industry workers with the possibility of more regular and reliable deliveries of freight to central regions of Chukotka and ensures undamaged freight. This is being promoted by the shipment to Arctic and east Chukotka ports of containerized and packaged freight, the volume of which has increased 52 percent during the years of the current 5-year plan and now accounts for one-third of all general freight shipped. However, we consider that this is only the beginning of our work to switch to the most progressive and rational "door to door" scheme for delivering freight, meaning delivery direct to the warehouse, which will make it possible to release additional manpower and promote further labor productivity growth.

Analysis of last year's unprecedentedly complex Arctic shipping season showed that the shipping line still has a great deal to do to provide more reliable transport services for the northeast part of the country. Assistance from the USSR Gosplan is needed here. It would therefore be desirable if the proposals made by the Far East shipping line and local party and soviet organs in response to the results of the 1983 Arctic shipping season -- proposals for an increase in the fleet, the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer service facilities, and the development of the material and technical facilities of northern ports, other transport enterprises, and freight recipients' warehouses -- were reflected in the socioeconomic development plans for 1985 and the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Central organs devote close attention to problems of keeping cadres in the Far East region. The 26th party congress documents provided for a continuous-service wage increment for workers and employees in southern regions of the Far East. This is of great importance for the life of our kray since our socioeconomic development rates have slowed somewhat in recent years. The abolition in the 1960's of the benefits enjoyed by inhabitants of Maritime Kray is one of the reasons for the situation that has arisen.

We consider it necessary to start implementing the decisions on age increments for Far Easterners in 1985.

r us people of Maritime Kray, this is a question of particular importance linked with e accelerated development of the Kray's production forces.

mrade Deputies! The seamen, port and ship repair workers, and virtually the entire ,000-strong collective of the Far East shipping line, are making every effort to ccessfully fulfill the 5-year plan targets. In the first 4 years of the plan alone, ofits will have exceeded the plan by R102 million, and over 1 million metric tons of astal freight will have ben shipped in excess of the plan. Nevertheless, despite the disputable achievements, we are not fully satisfied, not because little has been done, t because we can do much more. This is particularly important now, when we have ached an exceptionally crucial stage of the 5-year plan and active preparations for the th party congress are in progress.

low me to assure you, comrade deputies, that Maritime Kray working people will do erything incumbent upon them to honorably fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan and rengthen even further the economic and defense might of the kray -- the dependable tpost of the Soviet motherland on the Pacific Ocean. (applause)

BRIEFS

W OIL, GAS DISCOVERY -- The new oil and gas- bearing zone of Mangyshlak has been scovered in the country's deepest cavity, Karagie. The well bored here, 131 meters low sea level, is 4 kilometers deep. The oil found here is golden in color because the abundance of light fractions in it. It contains little of the tar and paraffin haracteristic of Mangyshlak, which will make it easier to extract. [Summary] [Moscow omestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Dec 84 LD]

AS CONDENSATE DEPOSIT CAPACITY -- The Severnyy Balkui gas condensate deposit in urkmenia has reached rated capacity ahead of schedule. The deposit supplies over 5 illion cubic meters of gas a day to the Central Asia - Center gas pipeline. The gas ontains hydrogen sulphide, which makes it difficult: Metal pipes capable of with-tanding hydrogen sulphide corrosion had to be used. Testing has started there on uipment at a powerful installation for removing sulphur from the gas. [Summary]

oscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 84 LD]

ENGOY GAS EXPLOITATION -- Urengoy gas has been supplied to Novocheboksarsk. The TETS- which supplies heat to the young town on the Volga, has been converted from fuel oil natural gas. A gas pipeline leading to the town has been laid in a short space of me by the builders of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod trunk gas pipeline, which crosses uvashia. Future plans call for supplying Siberian gas to industrial enterprises and using in the town. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 11 Dec 84 LD]

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD121258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Talk by USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman Petr Andreyevich Paskar]

[Excerpts] The 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is drawing to a close. At the end of November there was a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet at which the deputies of the supreme organ of authority carried out an all-around discussion of an confirmed the plan for the economic and social development of the country and the State Budget for 1985.

An important event this year was the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which approved the long-term program of land improvement and of enhanced efficiency in the utilization of reclaimed land for the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. The workers of the agro-industrial complex and the entire Soviet people fervently welcomed the decisions of the Central Committee plenum, are making every effort to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the state plans and socialist pledges for 1984, and are planning high new targets for the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The plenum's decisions and the outstanding speech there by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko demonstrate the purposefulness and consistency with which the party is pursuing the course of unswervingly raising the people's living standards. Much has been done in this direction following the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which adopted the Food Program. This has been a fruitful period. The production of agricultural produce has been raised considerably. In comparison with last year, the purchase of cattle and poultry, milk, eggs, and vegetables have been increased. More silage, haylage, feed root crops, and grain for feed have been laid in. Many farms in Kubanskiy Stavropolskiy and Altayskiy Krays, Omsk Oblast, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic republics, and a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan have grown quite a good harvest of cereals, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit and have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for the sale of produce to the state ahead of schedule. The enterprises of Selkhoztekhnika, Selkhozkhimiya, Minpishcheprom, Minmyasomolokprom, and the microbiological concentrate mixture, and fish industries are fulfilling their plan tasks. All this has made it possible to improve the supplies of food articles to the population. The sales of meat products, whole-milk products, animal and vegetable oil, cheese, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits to the state and cooperative trade have increased.

It has to be said outright: The rate and quality of work in the branches of the agro-industrial complex, and particularly in agriculture, can and must be much higher. At the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was stressed that despite all the positive results achieved in recent years, the acuteness in the supplies of food products to the population has not yet been removed.

A decisive factor in the further raising of agriculture and the steady increasing of food resources is, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the broad-scale deployment of land improvement. The conditions of guaranteed moisture are the most complex for our agriculture. Side by side with certain saturated regions, where the quantity of annual precipitation reaches 1,000 mm, in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan the precipitaion is only 80-150 mm. Of the overall area of land used for agriculture in our country is the fact that on 40 percent of the agricultural land less than 400 mm precipitation falls, while more than 700 mm falls on only 1 percent of the agricultural land.

Land improvement indeed is already producing weighty results. In recent years the area of irrigated and drained land has been expanded from 17 million to 33 million hectares. At the moment we receive approximately 33 percent of crop production from the improved land: all our cotton and rice, 50 percent of fruit and grapes, about 40 percent of grain and corn, 75 percent of vegetables, and a considerable part of feed. But we must go further here and reveal more fully the possibilities of restored fields in the interests of an increase in the people's welfare. The Long-Term Improvement Program, confirmed at the October Plenum of the party's Central Committee, envisages bringing the area of irrigated land to 30-32 million hectares by the year 2000 and drained land to 19-21 million hectares, that is, increasing the present area of improved land by 16-20 million hectares.

The Long-Term Land Improvement Plan envisages further expansion of improved land areas for development of feed production as their chief sphere of use; increased production on these lands of grain, industrial crops, fruit, and vines; and highly efficient use of irrigated and drained lands, with each farm achieving the projected yields within the set periods. It is planned to speed up the development of irrigated agriculture in the south of the country, that is, in the northern Caucasus, Ukraine, the Volga basin, and Moldavia, with the aim of establishing major zones for producing agricultural produce; to continue irrigation construction in the republics of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and Transcaucasia; and to carry out a complex of improvement projects in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation, Siberia, and the Far East, in the Ukrainian Polesye, Belorussia, and the Baltic coastal region.

In order to raise the efficiency of irrigation construction and obtain a weightier yield from each hectare of improved land -- and this is the main thing -- the program provides for a comprehensive program of land improvement, that is, alongside the construction of improvement systems, the planned provision of service facilities and the creation of the necessary production and social infrastructure. Staff of planning organs, both central and local, must take account of this in their work, since, as is known, the foundation of the comprehensive nature of plans is laid down during the work done on drawing up the drafts of these plans.

No few labor, material, and financial resources must be brought into play to fulfill the planned land improvement program. The CPSU Central Committee plenum charged USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments, and the councils of ministers of the union republics with ensuring, in annual and long-term plans for economic and social development, the allocation of capital investments and material resources in full measure to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the tasks in constructing new and reconstructing existing improvement systems projected in the long-term program. In addition, a number of machine construction, chemical, power engineering, and other industries are allotted the specific task of providing, in accordance with the program, modern machines, equipment, and materials of high quality. Work must be stepped up on manufacturing more modern, high-productivity and economical dredging and land improvement technology, instruments, means of automation, and remote control of water conservation installations, and on building machines and equipment specially designed for overhaul and use of improvement systems, and on putting these into serial production more rapidly.

The results of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum were thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of the USSR Gosplan; specific measures to fulfill the directions of the Central Committee plenum were outlined.

Particular attention was devoted at the plenum to raising the productivity of improved lands, and stress was laid upon the need to make wider use of the experience of those farms which obtain high indicators on improved fields.

The fact is that the projected yields are presently achieved only on one-third of the irrigated lands in the country. In a number of places the yields from an improved hectare -- in which large funds have been invested -- remain low. Thus, a fifth of the farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone thresh grain crops at a rate of only up to 12 quintals per hectare. The same situation applies in regard to cotton yields in Central Asia. This is all the result of bad management and minimization of the accountability of managers and experts on farms for the tasks entrusted to them. Industrial technology and high-productivity strains and hybrids are being implemented too slowly; mineral fertilizers and technology are sometimes used in an unsatisfactory manner.

Life demonstrates that constant increase in output of agricultural produce is attained first and foremost where there is a careful attitude to the land and a scientific application of the whole complex of agrotechnical measures.

In accordance with the Long-Term Land Improvement Program, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted two very important decisions: on the measures to ensure highly efficient use of improved lands on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises; and on the transfer of intrafarm land improvement systems from the balance-sheet of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to the balance-sheet of the state water conservation organizations. The use of improved lands for growing agricultural crops should now take place on the basis of agreements between farms and organizations servicing these lands. It is planned to give bonuses for obtaining projected yields on improved lands to managers and experts on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and service enterprises on the scale of up to 4 months' salary. If the agreed obligations are not fulfilled by water power engineering, overhaul, construction, and operational enterprises, and associations of Selkhoztekhnika and Selkhozkhimiya, deductions will be made on a reduced scale from their material incentive funds. Those persons responsible for the failure to fulfill these obligations will be partly or wholly deprived of bonuses on work results for the year. Partners will now bear property responsibility: If the yield falls short through the fault of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes they will be responsible, on the account of the rayon agro-industrial association, for a sum equal to the value of the shortfall in produce at procurement prices; and if the shortfall in the harvest is due to the fault of the servicing enterprises, the cost of this produce is to be paid by them to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

During the 12th 5-year period, it is planned to transfer the irrigated and drained lands from the balance-sheet of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, with their agreement to the balance-sheet of the state water conservation organizations. It has been laid down that 30 percent of the costs of maintenance and overhaul of these shall be covered from the funds allocated in the state budget for operational expenditure, and 70 percent from the funds of farms. Thus, all necessary conditions are created to give agriculture stable development under any climatic conditions, and to turn land improvement into a reliable factor of the steady rise in the country's food stock.